WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1847.

NO. 12.

The National Era is Published Weekly, on Sevent TERMS.

Two dollars per annun, payable in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted
three times for one dollar; every subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

Reported for the National Era. BRIEF NOTICES OF CASES ARGUED AND DECIDED IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. JANUARY TERM, 1817.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1847. RECLAMATION OF FUGITIVES FROM SERVICE. THE VAN ZANDT CASE. No. 37.

WHARTON JONES, Plaintiff; JOHN VAN ZANDT, Defendant. On a certificate of division in opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for Ohio.

Mr. S. P. CHASE, for the Defendant. The issues presented in the present case to this court for adjudication reach to all that is dear in constitutional liberty and in political union. Not John Van Zandt alone—not numerous individuals only, but the States also, and the nation itself, must be deeply affected by the decision in this case. A deliberate and unprejudiced examination, therefore, of the positions taken in this argument. s asked for. No position will be taken for which

the counsel who addresses the court will not be willing to be held responsible for as a citizen and If any position shall be taken in this argument that may be regarded as an attempt to unsettle es-tablished doctrines, and as an attack upon constitutional guaranties, let it be remembered that, it it shall have the sanction of reason and truth, it will ultimately prevail, whatever authority may stand in the way. Opinion and authority may stand for law, but they do not always represent the law. For many years, they sanctioned the doctrine that slaves might be held in England; but the doctrine was finally overthrown, and the maxim that slavery is strictly a local institution

The defendant is an old man, of limited education and means, but of unquestioned integrity and goodness of heart. He is a small farmer in the goodness of heart. He is a small farmer in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, and sells the products of his farm in the markets of that city. On Saturday, the 23d of April, 1842, he returned from market, and spent the night with a friend who lived on the Walnut Hills. The next morning he arose very early to go home, and found in the road accomment of networks with a first party of percess, when in all. These perarose very early to go home, and round in the road a company of negroes—nine in all. These persons had escaped from slavery in Kentucky. Van Zandt had nothing to do with their escape, but, upon being solicited, he undertook to convey them in his wagon to Lebanon, &c. There is no evidence that he had any positive knowledge that the negroes were fugitives from slavery, except so far has be west informed by the negroes themselves. He as he was informed by the negroes themselves. He had no notice of the fact, unless this knowledge be notice, that the negroes had been held to labor in Kentucky under the laws thereof, and had escaped from that State into Ohio. He received them into his covered wagon. One of them, a man named Andrew, took his seat in front, in open view, as the driver of the wagon. They had progressed some fifteen miles in four hours, when two villains without any legal process or authority, or request from any claimant, in broad day, and in breach of the laws of Ohio, undertook to seize the negroes

The first case is pending in the circuit court; the second, grounded upon alleged acts of the defendant in relation to Andrew only, has been brought to this court on a certificate of division of opinion in the court below on various questions that arose during the progress of the trial, and, after verdict, on a motion in arrest of judgment.
The questions which arose during the trial, and which are certified for decision, are these:

1. Whether, under the 4th section of the act of 12th o

1. Whether, under the 4th section of the act of 12th of sebrary, 17%, respecting fugitives from instice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, on a charge for harboring and concealing a fugitive from labor, the notice must be in writing, by the claimant or his agent, stating that such person is a fugitive from labor under the 3d section of the above net, and served on the person harboring or concealing such fugitive, to make him liable to the penalty of five hundred dollars under the act.

2. Whether such notice, if not in writing and served as aforesaid, must be given verbally, by the claimant or his agent, to the person who harbors or conceals the fugitive; or whether, to charge him under the statute, a general notice to the public, in a newspaper, is necessary.

3. Whether clear proof of the knowledge of the defendant, by his own confession or otherwise, that he know the colored person was a slave or fugitive from labor, though he may have acquired such knowledge from the slave himself, or otherwise, is not sufficient to charge him with notice.

. Whether a claim of the fugitive, from the person has

tice.

8. Whether any overt act, so marked in its character as to show an intention to clude the rigilance of the master or his agent, and calculated to attain such an object, is a harboring of the fugitive within the statute.

1. Whether the first and second counts in the plaintiff's declaration contain the necessary averments that Andrew, the colored man, excaped from the State of Kentucky into the State of Ohio.

2. Whether said counts convey the necessary averment of notice that said Andrew was a fugitive from labor within the

The questions now before the court in relation afficiency of the declaration arise on the first and second counts, and they are as follows:

Wharton Jones, a citizen of and resident in Kentucky, by Charles Fox, his attorney, complains of John VAN Zandt, a citizen of and resident in Ohio, who was summoned to answer unto the plaintiff in a plea of debt: for that whereas a sertain person, to wit, Andrew, aged about thirty years, on the 23d day of May, 1812, at Boone county, in the State of Kentucky, was the slave and in possession of the plaintiff, and his property; and owed service and was held to labor to the plaintiff by the laws of Kentucky; unlawfully, wrongfully, and unjustly, without the license or consent and against the will of the plaintiff, departed and went away from and out of the service of the plaintiff, of said Boone county, and came to the defendant at Hamilton county, in the State and district of Ohio, and was there a fugitive from labor; and the defendant, well knowing that the said Andrew was the slave of the plaintiff, and a fugitive from labor, yet afterwards, to wit, on the day and year aforesald, at said district, contriving and unlawfully and unjustly intending to injure the plaintiff, and to deprive him of said are and his service, and of the profits, benefits, and advantages that might and would otherwise have arisen and accrued to him from said slave and his service, and there, knowingly and willingly, wrongfully, unjustly, and unlawfully and knowingly and willingly, wrongfully, unjustly, and unlawfully and knowingly and willingly wrongfully, unjustly, and unlawfully and provided, whereby the defendant furfeited the sum of the Bail alwey of the plaintiff into his service, and knowingly and willingly wrongfully, unjustly, and unlawfully and provided, whereby the defendant furfeited the sum of the easier of the plaintiff, yet to the statute of the University of the plaintiff, yet or consequence of which, the plaintiff lost said slave, and was deprived of his services, and of all benefits, profits, and advantages, which might and would have accrued and arisen to him from such s first and second counts, and they are as follows:

As the claim of the plaintiff rests wholly on the act of Congress of 1793, the third and fourth sec-tions of the same, which alone touch the subject in controversy, are as follows:

in controversy, are as follows:

"§ 3. **Re it enacted,**That when a person held to labor in any of the United States, or in either of the Territories on the northwest or south of the river Oho, under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the and States or Territory, the person to whom such labor or service may be due, his agent or attorney, is hereby empowered to seize or arrest such fugitive from 1-bec, and to take him or her before any judge of the circuit or district courts of the United States residing or being within the State, or before any magistrate of a comety, city, or town corporate, wherein such arrest or seizure shall be made; and upon proof, fo the satisfaction of such index or magistrate, either by oral tastimony or affidavit facken before and certified by a magistrate of any such State or Territory, that the person so seized or arrested deth, under the laws of the State or Territory from which he or she field we service or labor to the person claiming him or her, it shall be the daty of such Judge or magistrate to give a certificate thereof to such claimant, his agent or attorney, which shall be a sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive from labor to the State or Territory from which he or she field. "§ 4. That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct or hinder such claimant, his agent or attorney, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given or declared, or shall harbor or conceal such person, after notice that he or she was a fugitive from labor, or shall rescue such fugitive from such claimant, his agent or attorney, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given or declared, or shall harbor creconceal such person, after notice that he or she was a f

These provisions were designed to give effect to the following clause of the Constitution:

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on chim of the party to whom such labor or service may be due." Proceed we now to a discussion of the questions before the court. They may be classed under the

four following heads:

1. Is the plaintiff's declaration sufficient, and what are the requisites of notice under the law of

2. What acts constitute the offence of har pring or concealing under the statute?

3. Is the act of 1793 consistent with the provisions of the ordinance of 13th July, 1787?

4. Is the act of 1793 ropugnant to the Constitution of the United States?

Is the plaintiff's declaration sufficient, and what are the requisives of notice under the act of 1793?

The act of 1793, denouncing the penalty claimed by the plaintiff, is penal in its character. The declaration charges the defendant with an offence under this act, and demands the penalty. It is a penal action, and he who seeks a penalty is entitled to no favor in a court of justice. The act under which he claims must be strictly construed, and the declaration must present a case within the precise terms of the act. No matter what injury may be suffered by the claimant of a fugitive servant, in consequence of the acts of a third party, if those acts do not make the very case described by the law, or if he does not state with strict certainty the facts which make that case, he cannot by the law, or it he does not state with strict cer-tainty the facts which make that case, he cannot be heard to demand the penalties given by the act. It is said that the act is remedial also. The rule is settled, that, where an act is penal in one provision and remedial in another, the first provision is to be construed strictly, while the latter may be is to be construed strictly, while the latter may be construed liberally.—Dwarris, p. 754; 9 English Com. Law, p. 431. There is no case where a provision of an act imposing a penalty has been construed otherwise than strictly, no matter what other provisions it may be associated with. A penal statute is a legislative act inflicting a forfeiture for transgressing the provision therein contained, and must receive a strict construction. without any legan process of the laws of Ohio, undertook to seize the negroes and carry them out of the State by force, on suspicion that they were fugitive slaves. They were successful in this criminal attempt, except as to Andrew, who leaped from his seat and escaped. All the negroes had been the slaves of Wharton the plaintiff, and all of them, except Anthere of the statute may be spirit and the letter of the statute may the spirit and the letter of the statute may be spirit and the letter of the statute may be spirit and the letter of the statute may be spirit and the letter of the statute may be provided by the caprice of accused persons is decided by the caprice of the spirit and the letter of the statute may be provided by the provided by the provided by the caprice of the spirit and the letter of the statute may be provided by the provided by the provided by the provided by the caprice of the spirit and the letter of the statute may be provided by the essential to the existence of a free Government, and there can be no freedom, no security, without their strict observance. And they have been fully ustained by the decisions of the American court

> 8; 6 Dane, p. 588, § 16; 4 Western Law Journal, p. 111; 1 A. K. Marsh, p. 329; 2 Stat. of Kentucky, p. 756; 2 Dana, p. 298; 1 Bibb, p. 516; 6 Harr. & Johns., p. 10; 8 Yerg., p. 150; 4 Port., p. 412; 8 Port., p. 412. And this court has declared that the rule that penal laws are to be construed strictly is perhaps not much less old than construction it-self. It is founded on the tenderness of the law p. 569. In penal actions, the declaration must fol-low the statute, and aver that the offence alleged was committed contra forman statuti. The authorities to this point are inflexible.—Chitty on Pleading, p. 404; 1 Gallison, pp. 259, 265. These rules, in relation to penal actions, have been applied in the construction of the very statute under consideration, in an action for the same penalty which

the plaintiff now seeks to recover.—Ex parte Simmons. 4 Wash., p. 397; Hill vs. Law, 4 Wash., p. 328.

Now, let these principles be applied to the dec laration above set forth. Such a declaration ought to state, that a person held to labor by the plaintiff in Kentucky, under the laws thereof, has escaped into Ohio, and the person escaping ought to be sufficiently described. It ought to allege, that the defendant harbored the fugitive, after notice that he had been held to labor, &c. Does the plaintiff's declaration aver these things? It is not drawn in conformity with any approved precedent of a declaration in debt for a penalty. The conclusion is informal. The first count states, that "Andrew, aged about thirty years, Letta, aged about thirty years, was the slave," &c. Such

that the alleged fugitive was held to labor in the State of Kentucky, under the laws thereof, and escaped from that State into Ohio. Has he averred such an escape? There is no averment of an escape from the State of Kentucky into the State of Ohio. Nor can it be, as urged by the plaintiff, that, after verdict, the facts necessary to obtain it, though not specifically alleged, were proved. There is no such rule as this. Proof of facts not necessarily implied by the facts stated, will not be presumed.—1 T. Rep., 146; 2 Doug., 683; 17 T. Rep., 453; 4 Pick., 341; 4 T. Rep., 471; Gould's Plead., 503.

Plead, 503.

This court has recognised the rule, and applied it to a case of a defective plea.—4 How., 155. The declaration in this case avers certain facts. The issue is, not guilty. Of what? Of the facts charged. The verdict is, guilty. Of what? Of harboring and concealing certain persons, alleged to have been held to service by the laws of Kentucky, who, without consent, departed from the service of the plaintiff, in Boone county, and afterwards came to the defendant in Ohio. These facts do not make the case of escape defined by the Constitution and the act of Congress. Nor can the necessary averment be supplied by intendment. This would not he allowed in an ordinary action, much less in an action for a penalty.

the person harbored was held to labor in the State of Kentucky, under the laws thereof, and had escaped from that State into Ohio. The averment is, that "the defendant, well knowing that said Andrew was the slave of the plaintiff, and a fugitive from labor, afterwards, &c., did, knowingly and willingly," &c. Theact of Congress provides, that "any person who shall, knowingly and willingly, &c., harbor or conceal such person, after notice that he" &c. Does the declaration aver that the defendant, after notice that the servent, &c., harbored or concealed him? It is certain that no such averment is made in terms. Are the terms of the declaration of the same import as the words of the declaration of the same import as the words of the law? If so, it will be sufficient. And, 1st, Is knowledge or belief notice? 2d, Is notice that the person harbored is "a slave and a fugitive from labor," equivalent to a notice that he was held to labor, &c.?

1. Mr. Justice McLean, in the court below, ex-

pressed the opinion, in the case for damages between the parties hereto, that "the law of notice tween the parties hereto, that "the law of notice most appropriate to the case in hand is that which applies to a purchaser of real estate for a valuable consideration, with notice," and cited in support of his view the language of Mr. Justice Story.—
1 Gall., 42. The act of Congress contemplates a different kind of notice. If notice be knowledge the words after notice are superfluous. Even if the act had never contained the words "after notice," the averment of knowledge would have been ne-cessary. The Legislature did not intend that mere receiving or sheltering a fugitive servant should subject the citizen to a penalty, without actual notice, &c., that the person was such a fugitive as is described in the Constitution and the law. It cannot be, that the words "after notice" are equiva-lent to "knowledge." Harboring or concealment lent to "knowledge." Harboring or concealment is a distinct offence, under the statute. It cannot be committed, unless there be a fugitive, nor unless there be a claimant. There must be a subject of the act answering the description of the law, and the act answering the description of the law, and the act answering the description of the law, and the act must be to the prejudice of an asserted right. Harboring or concealment only becomes unlawful after notice; and this notice must be given in some way by the claimant, or some one for him, to the party to be charged. In other words, when any person, having received or not having received a fugitive servant into his employment, or having given or not having given him shelter and entertainment, knowingly and willingly, fraudulently conceals him, after such notice—this is harboring or concealment. The offence of harboring or concealment is not complete until after notice. Harboring is fraudulent concealment.—2 N. Car. Law Rep., p. 249. Under the statutes of North Carolina, employing or maintaining openly is not harboring. To harbor is to receive clandestinely, and without lawful authority, &c.—1 Bouvier, p. 460. But actual notice is essential, and it must be the precise notice required by the statute. Even at common law, no action will life for harboring of a fonther, until by the statute. Even at common law, no action will lie for harboring the servant of another, until after notice that he is such servant, &c.—1 Chitty's Gen. Practice, pp. 449, 465; 3 Starkie on Evid., p. 1310. The law should never presume against liberty—never presume that an act of humanity or charity is an offence.

The act of 1793 is in derogation of the common

The act of 1793 is in derogation of the common law. There is therefore more reason for requiring notice under such an act than at common law. The terms of the act must not be extended and penalties multiplied by construction. For all injuries not defined by the act, the parties must go to the redress afforded by the common law. There is no reasonable doubt, therefore, that the words "after notice" are not described by the words "well knowing," in the declaration. There is no case in any of the books, in which a requisition of notice, to charge a party with liability for a penalty, has been held to be satisfied by proof that the defendant knew the facts of which he was to be no-

2. But of what does the statute require the party to be notified? The terms of the act on this point are clear: "Any person who shall, &c., harbor or conceal such person, after notice that he or she was" held to service in one of the United States, under the laws thereof, and has escaped into another of said States, shall forfeit and pay. Does the declaration aver this fact, or is there any averment in it to the same effect? The actual averment is, it that Andrew was the slave of the plaintiff, and a fugitive from labor." The language of the act of Congress of 1793 is adopted from the Constitution. Every word in the Constitution, relating to this subject of fugitives from labor, &c., was carefully weighed and deliberately chosen to define the limits of this exception to the rule of freedom. The object was, to secure, to a certain extent, the legal rights of slaveholders. To avoid all recog-The object was, to secure, to a certain extent, the legal rights of slaveholders. To avoid all recog-nition of the rightfulness of slaveholding, the provision was made to apply to all servants held under State laws. The prohibition of discharge from labor, &c., was limited to that labor, &c., to which the servant was held by the laws of the State

whence he escaped.

It was a great concession on the part of the free States—this clause. It did not originate in any of the compromises of the Convention, and was not one of the disputed clauses. It was not in the artione of the disputed clauses. It was not in the articles drawn up by the Committee on Detail. It was only suggested late in the session of the Convention, when the delegates from South Carolina proposed a clause that "fugitive slaves and servants" should be "delivered up like criminals."—

3 Madison Papers, p. 1447. This proposition was withdrawn, and subsequently the present clause received the unanimous consent of the Convention.—3 Mad. Papers, pp. 1456 to 1589. The great object was, to exclude from the Constitution the idea of a sanction to slaveholding. The clause is confined to persons held to service in one State, under its laws, and escaping into another. The law is confined to the same class of persons. The notice required is, that the person harbored is a person of this precise class. Even admitting the word slave to be the synonyme of servant, the decword slave to be the synonyme of servant, the dec-laration utterly fails to allege notice of the facts of which the statute says he must have notice, and the plaintiff has therefore failed to allege any title

to the penalty.—3 Gates, p. 458.

But it is essential that a declaration claiming the penalty imposed by the law for harboring fu-gitive servants must set forth the facts which con-stitute the offence.—Chitty's Crim. Law, p. 171; 3 Yerger, p. 137; 2 Stra., p. 1127; 2 T. Rep., p. 581; 1 Camp., p. 495; 6 East., p. 417. The facts which constitute the offence of harboring may be ascer-tained without difficulty. There is no reason for tained without dimetricy. There is no reason for encroaching upon the rule, that any person accused of an offence shall have the charge against him so precisely set forth that he may not be unprepared in his defence.—17 Johns., p. 458; 4 Pick., p. 366; 1 Pick., p. 179.

If this declaration be sustained, the rule of justice as to this defendant must be broken down; for it supresses himself statistics from the

for it surpasses human sagacity to divine, from the words of the declaration, of what the defendant is accused. What are the words? "That the de-fendant, &c., did, &c., unlawfully receive the said slave, &c., into his service, and knowingly and wilslave, &c., into his service, and knowingly and wil-lingly harbor, detain, conceal, and keep the said slave," "did, &c., knowingly, willingly, &c., and unlawfully conceal the said slave from the plain-tiff." There are no facts or circumstances in these words constituting the concealment. But the declaration does not contain sufficient averment that the act of the defendant, in harbor-

averment that the act of the defendant, in harboring the fugitive scrvant, was contrary to the form of the statute. Such an allegation is indispensable in an action for a statute penalty. It must be that the act complained of is contrary to the statute.—2 East., p. 393; 1 Gall., pp. 259, 265, 271; 1 Bailey S. C. Rep., p. 17; 5 Green, p. 79; 6 Green, p. 276; 5 Pick., p. 169; 9 Pick., p. 162. Is this allegation in the declaration before the court? It is alleged that the defendant did certain acts, "in consequence of which the plaintiff lost said slave, and was deprived of his services, and of all benefits, &c., which would have accrued, &c., from such slave and his services, contrary to the statute."

efits, &c., which would have accrued, &c., from such slave and his services, contrary to the statute," &c. The loss of the fugitive and the injuries resulting are facts immaterial. If the defendant's acts be properly alleged and proved, they will subject him to the penalty, whether loss or injury was the consequence or not. And yet these immaterial matters only are alleged to be contrary to the statute. And, as this is a penal action, the plaintiff ought to have the full benefit of the objection—1 Gall, p. 265. The phrase, "contrary to the statute," in the declaration, refers to the loss of the slave and his services, not to the act of fiarboring; and the defendant is entitled to the benefit of a literal interpretation—1. Gall, p. 187.

The second count is defective in the same particular. There is no allegation of escape from the State. Mr. Justice Woodbury held that a declaration upon a penal statute must describe with strictest certainty sufficient facts to constitute the offence.—2 New Hamp, 105.

The first count in the declaration contains no sufficient averment of notice to the defendant, that the person harborred was held to labor in the State of Kentucky, under the laws thereof, and had escaped from that State into Ohio. The averment is, that "the defendant, well knowing that said Andrew was the slave of the plaintiff, and a fugitive servant, with full notice that he," &c., Does the declaration aver that the defendant after morie that the servant of the plantiff, and the person harborred or concealed him? It is certain that no such averment is made in terms. Are the terms of the action? Surely not. The first count is sustain the action? Surely not. The first count is were made the articles of a covenant between the original States and the people and the States into Ohio. The declaration contains no pure market was not the true proved in every definition of the word. The notion of harboring is never dissociated from the notion of the such that the defendant is and relative for flight of a fugility every never not parties. The Constitution, of the dev within the terms of the act of Congress. It an action be brought at common law for hardwring the servant of the plaintiff, and the proof be, merely, that the defendant allowed the servant to ride in his wagon a part of the way to the place to which he was flying, with the intent to aid his escape, would this sustain the action? Surely not. The most that has been proved in this case is, that the defendant transported the fugitive, without concealment, for a short distance, and without the intent—it may be admitted for the sake of the argument—to aid the escape of the fugitive. But what is such a case? No more than a case of "obstruction or hinderance," and it only needed the circumstance of being an obstruction, &c., against the claimant, &c., to make it penal by the act of 1793.

But the time of the adoption of the Constitution, suppose that it impaired the effect of the ordinance. No sooner had the new Government gone into operation under the Constitution, than it legislated for the Territory upon the express terms of the ordinance. Yet the visit of the Union, in 1792, affect the ordinance of 1787; for that was an act with which the people of the Northwest Territory had nothing to do. When Ohio came into the Union, in 1502, it was under an act of Congress which stipulated that the Constitution of the new State should not be repugnant to the ardinance of 1787, between the original States and the people and States of the Territory. The interdict against slavery was transferred to the Constitution of Ohio from the pages of the ordinance; and it was further de-But the act is in no proper sense an act of har-

But the 8th question certified asks, whether

the statute?" There is no usage, no authority, which warrants the use of the word harboring, in the sense assigned it in this definition. It is at once too broad and too narrow. No rule of construction, governing the interpretation of penal statutes, warrants such a definition. Congress never intended to use the term as a sort of residuary term, to include all possible injuries to the rights of masters not already made punishable under the title of obstruction, hinderance, or rescue.

The statute must not be made broader by construction. Words must not be forced out of their usual sense. Shall it be said that public security is a less important end than the right of a master to his servant? Shall it not rather be said, that if the plaintiff does not bring his case strictly within the act, he must resort to such other remedies as the law may give; and, if it gives no other, he must await the action of the Legisland.

of 1793 is defective. It gives no penalty for enticing to escape, none against obstruction or hinderance without force after seizure, none against enticing to fly after seizure, none—as the defendant claims—against transportation without concealment, with or without intent to aid an escape, &c.

Mr Justice Washington points out these omism.

Mr Justice Washington points out these omisms be surrendered altogether. If the right of reclamation can be extended to the citizens of new that the prohibition in the ordinate slavery may be narrowed, &c., it may be abolished. The prohibition must be maintained unimpaired, or must be surrendered altogether. If the right of reclamation can be extended to the citizens of new that the prohibition in the ordinate slavery may be narrowed and restrained; and if it or must be maintained unimpaired, or must be surrendered altogether. If the right of reclamation can be extended to the citizens of new that the prohibition in the ordinate slavery may be narrowed and restrained; and if it or must be maintained unimpaired, or must be surrendered altogether. If the right of reclamation can be extended to the citizens of new that the prohibition in the ordinate slavery may be narrowed and restrained; and if it or must be maintained unimpaired, or must be surrendered altogether. If the right of reclamation can be extended to the citizens of new that the prohibition in the ordinate slavery may be narrowed and restrained; and if it or must be maintained unimpaired, or must be surrendered altogether. If the right of reclamation can be extended to the citizens of new that the maintained unimpaired, or must be surrendered altogether. If the right of reclamation can be extended to the citizens of new the prohibition in the ordinate slavery may be narrowed and restrained; and if it or may be abolished. The prohibition must be maintained unimpaired, or must be surrendered altogether. If the right of the prohibition in the ordinate slavery may be abolished. ment, with or without intent to aid an escape, &c. Mr Justice Washington points out these omissions, and, in regard to many of them, says that the attempt to correct these defects has not succeeded.—4 Wash, pp. 326, 396, 461. It will not do, therefore, to urge, that the strict construction of this law, contended for by the defendant, may deprive the master in some cases of his servants. Where there is no enactment constituting certain acts into an offence, the court cannot supply the law.—7 Yerg., p. 463. Will this court attempt to be reclaimed. This is self-evident. Ohio law.—7 Yerg., p. 463. Will this court attempt to supply the defects in the law of 1793? If it does, came into the Union with the express understandsupply the defects in the law of 1793? If it does, a more fatal blow cannot be struck against our institutions, for it would be assuming the duties of the Legislature. Multitudes regard the act of the defendant not merely as no crime, but as an act of mercy. He yielded to the appeal of the slaves for aid, not to hurt the master, but to benefit them. Not even in any slave State would such an act be state Constitution.—5 Ohio Rep. 414. And Mr. regarded as morally wrong. If, then, this act shall be made an offence by construction, the impression on the public mind will be deep and p.inful. It will involve the assertion of the master's legal rights in perils and difficulties never before enlarge misconceived by the people of the State

in the morning, &c., and transporting him in a closely covered wagon, &c., is not a harboring, &c., within the statute 5. Any state of facts making a case of harboring,

&c., if the fugitive escape, will make such a case, even though he may be retaken.

6. Transportation of a fugitive in an open wagon, &c., is not a harboring, &c., within the 7. A formal claim of the fugitive, &c. need not precede or accompany the notice. The notice amounts to a claim.

8. It is too broad to say, that any overt act, &c., is a harboring, &c. Such an act may be an act of harboring, &c., and there may be harboring without such evert act.

out such overt act,

These are all questions upon the evidence, and arising before verdict. They ask what facts and circumstances it is necessary to aver and prove, in order to make out a case of harboring.

In regard to the questions that arose after verdict, they may be answered thus, if the reasoning

of the defendant be correct:
1. The declaration, &c., does not contain the necessary averment of escape from the State of Kentucky into the State of Ohio.

2. Nor does it contain the requisite averment of

3. Neither does it contain a proper allegation that the defendant harbored the fugitive, because the acts constituting the harboring are not se 4. Each count is insufficient, in that it does no

allege with certainty who escaped, in that it con tains no certain allegation that any one escaped, in that the allegation of concealment is imperfe and defective, and in that it does not conclud against the form of the statute. III.

Is the act of 1793 consistent with the provisions of

Is the act of 1793 consistent with the provisions of the ordinance of July 13th, 1787?

At the close of the war of the Revolution, Congress claimed the territory west of the Alleghenics as a country conquered from Great Britain, to be held and disposed of for the joint benefit of all the States. The same territory was also claimed by several of the States, as belonging exclusively to them. These claims resulted in a compromise, by which the United States obtained the possession of the region porthwest of the Ohio. Congress at by which the United States obtained the possession of the region northwest of the Ohio. Congress at once provided for a temporary Government, and for the permannent establishment of certain fundamental principles, as the immutable basis of all laws. Constitutions, and Governments, within the Territory. The ordinance of 1787 was designed to accomplish these objects. It was the last great work of the Congress of the Confederation—that body whose devotion to freedom still attracts the homage of mankind. Among all its titles to, honor, none shines brighter that this act. It is the foundation stone of the institutions of the free Northwest. It is the source of its prosperity and power. The power of Congress to establish the ordinance has been questioned, but never with success. It held the proprietary title in the land, and had complete jurisdiction over the territory in every respect. In virtue of this power, it had a right to pass this ordinance, to prescribe the conditions of sottlement within its domain. The ordinance announces articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the Territory, and declares that those articles should remain forecer malterable, unless by common consent. These sates and the people and ticles should remain forever malterable, unless by common consent. These
articles establish the inviolability of contracts, the
sacredness of personal liberty, and the entire freedom of conscience. They declared that "there
should be neither shavery nor involuntary servitude
within the Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes." The object of these provisions
was declared to be, to "extend the fundamental
principles of civil and religious liberty." &c.
Sublime act! The United American States—
their perilous struggle for freedom being successful—declaring the terms on which their vacant
territory might be settled and organized into
States; and those terms, not tribute, not render
of service, not subordination, but the perpetual
maintenance of the genuine principles of American liberty, pronounced to be incompatible with

transferred to the Constitution of Ohio from the pages of the ordinance; and it was further de-clared, that "no alteration of the Constitution shall ever take place, so as to introduce slavery, &c., into this State." Ohio came into the Union "any overt act, so marked in its character as show an intention to clude the vigilance of the master or his agent, and calculated to attain such a purpose, be a harboring within the meaning of nance. As it was her right to come in under the ordinance, the act of entering into the Union could not abridge, impair, or modify, the articles of the ordinance. Her Constitution did not supersede the ordinance. It reaffirmed its provisions; and though they are nothing else than the principles of natural right and justice, yet the obligation of them is recognised and enforced by com-

What are the obligations, therefore, of the peo-ple of Ohio, under the ordinance, and what the rights of citizens of other States, in relation to escaping servants? The clause in the ordinance runs thus: "Provided, always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed," &c. This exception to the prohibition of slavery was purposely confined to the original States; that is, the right of reclaiming fugitives from service is confined to the citizens of the original States. If this right may be extended to citizens of other States, the prohibition in the ordinance against slavery may be narrowed and restrained; and if it can be parrowed &c. it may be abelieved. The If this be not the effect of the compact, its import has been misconceived by the people of the State countered. It will arouse the spirit of martyrdom, which regards with calm defiance the penalties of unjust law.

If the court is satisfied that the positions which have been taken are sound in law, the questions that arose before verdict, and which have been that arose before verdict, and which have been the court is satisfied that the positions which have been taken are sound in law, the questions of the Constitution. And this consideration has the constitution are proposed under all the guaranties which are given pact."-1 McLean, 349.

Mr. Justice Story, in his notice of the ordinance, does not intimate any doubt as to the permanent obligation of its articles of compact.—3 Comm. on Const., 188. Will it now be said, that Ohio. by the act of entering into the Union, assented to a modification of the slavery prohibition in the ordinance? It may be said with as much truth, that the clause in the compact assuring to all the people of the United States the unobstructed navigation of the rivers of the North-west, has been abrogated by the admission into the Union of the new States created out of the

Northwest Territory.

The slavery compact and the navigation compact stand on the same foundation.—1 McLean, p. 349. The navigation provision is a limitation, oth on the General Government and the States securing to the citizens of the Union valuable rights.—9 Ohio Rep., p. 66. But Mr. Justice McLean (1 McLean, p. 349) thinks that the act of Congress is not in violation of the compact, but or Congress is not in violation of the compact, but only an extension of the principle recognised in the compact to analogous cases. But this very extension constitutes the violation. The act of Congress, by enlarging the exception to the sla-Congress, by enlarging the exception to the sia-very prohibition clause, restricts the general rule of freedom, and impairs the obligation of the com-pact. These things being so, the act of 1793 is void, so far as it authorizes the reclamation of servants escaping from the State of Kentucky, which is not one of the original States.

Is the act of 1793 repugnant to the Constitution of

It is said that this question is no longer an open question, having received the full decision of this court that the act of 1793 is not repugnant to the Constitution. But no single decision of any tribunal, upon a question of such importance, ought to be regarded as final and conclusive. The most thorough investigation, the clearest apprehension, and the largest learning, are not absolute safe-guards against error. This court has found occaguards against error. In scourt has found occasion to revise, qualify, and sometimes overrule its former decisions; and it will assuredly listen to argument to induce it to change a single opinion, when that opinion was not only not unanimous, but sustained upon almost repugnant reasons.

The question before the court in the case of

The question before the court in the case of Prigg vs. Pennsylvania was this: Are the statutes of the States which denounce as crime the abduction from their jurisdictions of persons residing or being within them, unconstitutional in their application to the masters, &c., who remove fugitive servants by force, and without any sanction from the laws of the State or of Congress? In other words, Does the Constitution of the United States confer on the masters of fugitive servants the right, in person, &c. to retake them, by force. States conter on the masters of rightive servants the right, in person, &c., to retake them, by force, in any State in which they have escaped, and convey them without the limits of such State, &c., without process or judicial sanction; and are all laws of the States to prevent kidnapping, or abduction by private force, unconstitutional and void laws of the States to prevent kidnapping, or abduction by private force, unconstitutional and void in their application to such cases? The court held that the master of a fugitive slave may pursue and recapture him, and convey him out of the State in which the seizure is made, without complying with the provisions of the act of Congress, or of the State laws on the subject; and that all State legislation making seizure and abduction penal, is unconstitutional and void. It was not at all necessary in order to reach the decision to all necessity, in order to reach the decision to which the court of many the constitutional ty of the net of 1793. No question as to the constitutionality of that act was necessarily before the court. Its constitutionality mas, however, affirmed, but upon different grounds. Mr. Justice McLean held that the Constitution conferred excellusive power on Congress, but dissented from the opinion that the master of a fugitive could excelled the power of recapture, under the Constitution, in disregard of the provisions of the statute. He held, that for such acts the master was amenable to the criminal laws of the State which he thereby volated. The decision of the majority of the court has failed to command the assent of the non-slaveholding States. It has been submitted to, in the hope of ultimate reversal by the court itself. The right of recapture, has been seriously impaired. The problem of the court upon a ground so so subversive of the source is a submitted to the provisions of the source of the states, and clothed with a power above all State laws, to see a submitted of the provisions of the court is an advision of the laws, the right of recapture, has been seriously impaired. The

clamation a public sentiment that must deprive it of all practical value.

But the act of 1793, so far as it relates to fagito several positive provisions of the Constitution, and because the Constitution confers on Congress no power to legislate at all upon the subject.

Some think that the leading object in forming the Federal Constitution was to secure the citizens of the slaveholding States their rights of property in slaves. What is there, in the history of the

country or the Constitution, to warrant such an The first act of the first Congress of the Confederation contained a clause, pledging that hody and its constituents to discontinue the truffic in and its constituents to discontinue the traffic in slaves. Two years afterwards, the Declaration of Independence was promulgated, in which it is declared that "all men are created equal," that "they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Here is a declaration of the common law of the Union in respect to inalienability and inviolability of personal liberty. When the war of the Revolution ended, Congress told the States that they should remember that "the rights for which she (America) contended were the rights of human nature."—

remember that "the rights for which she (America) contended were the rights of human nature."—

1 Mad. Pap., App., 11. The Declaration was intended to assert the right of liberty, as inseparable from human nature itself. The answer to the question, Why did not the Congress of the Confederation abolish slavery throughout all the States? is, that Congress possessed no adequate powers to that object. It could announce principles of justice and right, but could not intermedalle with the congents of the States. It could announce has the congent of the States. ples of justice and right, but could not intermed-dle with the concerns of the States. It could only give effect to those principles within territory sub-ject to its exclusive jurisdiction. The moment it acquired exclusive jurisdiction over the North-west Territory, it established the principles of jus-tice and right, proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, within that very territory. It dedi-cated that immense national domain to liberty for-ever. Thus that Congress directly asserted that slavery was incompatible with the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty which con-stitute the basis of American Government.—20 stitute the basis of American Government.—20 Mart La, Rep., p. 699.—4 Mart La, Rep., p. 385. These national acts are conclusive proof that it was never intended that the American nation was never intended that the American nation should be in any sense implicated in the support of slavery, but, on the contrary, that the original policy of the United States was to prohibit slavery in all territory subject to their exclusive jurisdiction, and to discountenance it in all the States over which it had no legislative control. And it was the control of was the general expectation, at that time, that slavery would disappear from the legislation and polity of every State at no distant period. Mr. Madison's Debates in the Constitutional Convention furnish ample evidence of this state of feeling. He himself declared that it was "wrong to admit in the Constitution the idea that there can be property in men."—3 Mad. Pap., p. 1429. The words slave, slavery, or any terms equivalent to either, are not found in the Constitution; and even was thought to express the condition of slaves; and the word "service" inserted, because it was thought to express the obligation of free persons. And though the Constitution contains clauses which were designed to refer to slaves, not one of which were designed to refer to slaves, not one of them refers to slavery as a national institution. On the contrary, they treat slavery as the crea-ture of State law. The National Government is pledged by every public act of the nation, from 1774 to the present day, to exert its authority to exclude slavery from its domain, and discourage it elsewhere. The doctrine, therefore, that the Con-stitution was made to recognise slavery where is existed, is not the doctrine of the days of the Con-

existed, is not the doctrine of the days of the Con-

erty in men."
The Government of the United States has nothrecognise legal and political rights, growing out of the condition of certain persons under the laws of the States, but it cannot regard those persons as slaves. Under the Constitution, all persons, slave or free, are clothed with the highest atslave or free, are clothed with the highest at-tributes of personality, which belong of right and equally to all men—unless the Declaration of In-dependence he a fable. The Constitution knows no slaves. What is a slave? He is a person held as property by legalized force, ngainst natural right. Slavery is the condition of such a person thus held. The law which enables a man thus to hold his fellow man must be local and municipal in its character. All jurists and judges agree in this.—Walker's Miss. Rep., pp. 36, 85; 2 A. K Marsh., p. 467; 14 Mart. La. Rep., p. 402; 18 Pick. p. 215; 20 State Trials, p. 75. Law cannot make men property; but it can, within the sphere of its operation, declare that certain people may be held

as property by others. It can punish resistance to the authority of the master, and compel sub-mission to his disposal. But "A man's a man, for a' that." Such a law must be confined within the jurisdic tion of the State which establishes it. It cannot be enforced in any other jurisdiction. The very slave—because he continues to be a man, and leaves behind him the law of force which made him a slave. Even if a slave passes from one slave State into another slave State, so far as the law which made him a slave is concerned, he is free, he is beyond its reach. He may be re-enslaved under the law of State which he enters, or the slave State may refuse to recognise the relation imposed on him by the foreign law, and then he is absolutely free.—4 Mun., p. 211; 1 Hen. and Mun., p. 133. It is evident that the Government of the United States cannot, under the Constitution, create, con-tinue, or enforce the relation of master and slave between man and man, and, therefore, that no of the United States. The clause in relation to fugitives from service takes up and deals with no other relation than that of master and servant. It is thought the Convention did not regard it as applicable at all to escaping slaves. It contains, however, no recognition of any right of property in man. It establishes no rule which does not apply with equal force to any servants held by law, whether white, black, or mulatto. If a fugitive whether white, black, or mulatto. If a fugitive slave may be reclaimed, it is not because he is a slave, but because he is a person held to labor. Any provisions, therefore, which would be unconstitutional in their application to other persons, would be equally so in their application to escaping servants; and all immunities secured by the Constitution to persons, without distinction, belong of wight to regent exercise from service.

stitution to persons, without distinction, belong of right to persons escaped from service.

So far as the act of 4793 authorizes the reclamation of servants escaped into the Territories of the United States, it is clearly unconstitutional. If a citizen of a Territory cannot sue or be sued in the courts of the Union as a citizen of a State, surely a person escaped into a Territory cannot be reclaimed under a clause which authorizes only the claimed under a clause which authorizes only the reclamation of persons escaped into a State. So far, also, as the act of 1793 undertakes to confer judicial powers on State magistrates, it is clearly void.—1 Wheat, p. 304. If State magistrates act in relation to claims of fugitives from service, they must derive their power from the master, and act must derive their power from the master, and act as his auxiliaries; they cannot act under the State. Again: this act is unconstitutional in all its leading provisions. It authorizes seizure and confinement by private force, without legal process, in contravention of the third clause of the 5th amendment to the Constitution, which says that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, &c., without the processes leav".

he chooses. He may intend to kidnap. No mat-ter—he may seize, confine transport! And again: of what value is the jury trial amendment to the of what value is the jury trial amendment to the Constitution, if Congress can provide a mode by which every man may, at the option of a slave claimant, be put upon trial of his liberty without a jury? Congress has no power to authorize the seizure and trial of any person without a jury. It it has not the power to authorize the less nggression upon individual right in the matter of a man's money, because it is expressly forbidden by the Constitution, it surely has not the power to authorize the greater aggression upon individual right in the matter of a man's liberty. If it has, then the Constitution is waste paper, and we live under a despotism.—1 Dana, p. 331. a despotism.-1 Dana, p. 331.

The amendments to the Constitution rather an-The amendments to the Constitution rather announce restrictions upon legislative power imposed by the very nature of society and Government, (2 Con. Rep., p. 421,) than create restrictions which, were they not in the Constitution, the Legislature would be at liberty to disregard. They were designed to establish as written law certain principles of natural right and justice, which ex-ist independently of such senction. No Legisla-ture is omnipotent. No Legislature can make men things. The Legislature cannot authorize injustice by law—cannot abrogate the securities of life, liberty, and property—cannot make a man a judge in his own case. No court is bound to enforce unjust law, but is bound, by superior obligations, to abstain from enforcing such law.—1 Cond. Rep., p. 173; Dwarris, p. 11; 3 Jeremy Taylor; pp. 197, 212; Acts of the Apos., v, 29; 2 West. Law Journal, p. 286. Judicial enforcement of the claim to property in man cannot be at all reconciled with these principles. It is a claim not only unsupported by, but directly against, natural right. The act of 1793 and the law of recaption fall within the very terms of one of the descriptions of unauthorized legislation given by this court in Caliber and Bull's case, for they make a man a judge in his own case and the executioner of his own sentence. The act of 1793 gives power to the claimant to seize the defendant without process of law; to take him by force before any gations, to abstain from enforcing such law .-- 1 process of law; to take him by force before any magistrate the claimant m y select; to hold him by force while the magistrate examines the evidences of claim; to remove him by force when the certificate is granted. The magistrate is entitled to no compensation under any law, but is left to make a law and a law and the claimant as he may what is this but making the claimant as he may. What is this but making the claimant judge, jury, and sheriff, in his own cause, and to establish his will as law? What is it but to legalize assault and battery and private imprisonment? Such acts of legislation are subversive of the fundamental principles on which civil society rests. The American people, speaking through the Constitution, have forbidden Congress to enact, and this court to enforce, any law which authorizes unreasonable seizures or privation of liberty, without due proess of law. This prohibition nullifies the act of The right of recaption exercised upon servants against their will had no existence at common law when the Constitution was adopted. If it existed

in any of the States, it could not be enforced in others. It is a right dependent on local law. They who claim, that, by the Constitution, the general presumption in favor of liberty is set aside to give room for the right of recaption, should produce express words. They show no intimation of such right, but the Constitution contains an express prohibition against the exercise of such power under any such act of Congress. What, then, is the true construction of the constitutional prois the true construction of the constitutional pro-vision in regard to escaping servants? It must be interpreted by the ordinary rules of construction applicable to all provisions of the Constitution. It is indefensible, "in order to clear the case of difficulty." (16 Peters, p. 610.) to adopt a special rule of interpretation for this escaping-servant clause. It was not intended to secure the citizens Miraturque novas frondes, et non sua poma.

This court is now called on to stamp with its disapprobation the "idea that there can be property in men."

The mathematical exercises the complete right and title of ownership in their slaves as property, in every State into which they might escape; nor was it a fundamental article, without the adoption of which the Union could not have been formed. The construed strictly. One of the leading objects of the Constitution was to secure personal liberty, and every clause in derogation of this object must be restrained within the plain import of its terms be restrained within the plain import of its terms. The true sense of any clause is ascertained by taking the whole of it together. Examining the clause upon these principles, there can be no doubt that the intention was to impose the duty of giving effect to the right of reclamation upon the States. The citizens of the free States would gladly leave the reserver hillier of legislating upon this subject to responsibility of legislating upon this subject to Congress; but it is plain that Congress cannot, constitutionally, legislate upon it. The clause in relation to fugitives from service is nothing else than a covenant or compact between the States.— 18 Pick., p. 220. The great purpose of the framers of the Constitution was to create a National Government, and confer upon it adequate powers. and the citizens of the different States, by permanent stipulations, having the force and effect of treaty stipulations .- 18 Pick., p. 220. This clause has nothing whatever to do with the creation of a Government. It declares that no person held to service shall be discharged, &c., but shall be de-livered up, &c. It restrains the operation of State laws, and obliges each State to the performance of certain duties to the citizens of other States. It is, in the strictest sense, a clause of compact, and its execution, like that of other compacts, is to be left to the parties to it. Four similar clauses stand in juxtaposition in one article of the Constitution. The first stipulates that faith shall be given in each State to the public records, &c., of every other State, and that Congress may legislate upon this subject; the second relates to the immunities of citizens in the several States; the third concerns fugitives from justice; and the fourth is the clause fugitives from justice; and the fourth is the clause under consideration. Neither of these three clauses declares that Congress may legislate upon its subject matter. This fact shows that they were regarded in the nature of treaty covenants, provision for the execution of which is to be made by the legislation of the parties thereto. The convention, it is plain, scrupulously and designedly abstained from giving Congress the power to legislate upon the subject matter of these three clauses, because its exercise would interfere with the right and duty of the State Governments to protect the rightful claims to personal liberty and protect the rightful claims to personal liberty and security of all persons within their several juris-dictions. The chause under consideration was taken from the ordinance of 1787. In that ordi-nance, it was a clause of compact. It has not changed its nature by appearing in the Constitu-tion. Besides, the record clause was taken from the Articles of Confederation, and the convention the Articles of Confederation, and the convention appended to it the right of Congress to legislate upon the subject matter of it, but did not do so with regard to the other three clauses. Expressio univs. &c. Nor is the power of Congress to legislate in regard to fugitives from service to be found anywhere in the general grant of power to that hely in the 1st service of the 1st article of to that body in the 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution. That grant says that Congress shall have power to make all laws necessiry and proper for carrying into execution all the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof. It has been shown that the fugitive from service clause does not confer any power upon the Government of the United States, and it is very Government of the United States, and it is very certain that it vests no power in any of its departments or officers. Congress has, therefore, no power from this source to legislate upon the subject. But Mr. Justice Story, in Prigg's case, maintains that, where a right is expressly given or a duty enjoined by the Constitution, Congress may legislate for the protection of the right or enforcement of the duty.—16 Peters, p. 618. If the powers of Congress be of this character, they will certainly warrant the legislation in the act of 1793, and even more extensive legislation. Congress may, under such a construction of the Constitution, nullify any State legislation forbidden by the Constitution: may enforce in South Care-

bosom of Gon, and utters its voice as the harmony of the world? The decision to be made here mus-be rejudged at the tribunal of public opinion—the opinion of the civilized world. At home, a grow ffection to the Constitution is ing disaffection to the Constitution is manifest, founded upon its supposed recognition and support of human slavery. Abroad, the national character suffers the like repreach. May the judgment of this court on the present occasion commend it self to the reason and conscience of mankind, and may it rescue the Constitution from the undeserved opprobrium of lending its sanction to the idea that there may be property in men!

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 25, 1847.

WAGES AND CHATTEL SLAVERY"- THE ELEVATION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

" Young America," referring to the Era, says: "The object of the paper appears to be, to use all constitutional means to abolish chattel slavery, by substituting for it our Northern system of rages slavery; and this sort of at olition, it is declared, is its one leading idea.

"The 'one idea' thus to be promulgated, is the one to which the able pens of its editors have long been devoted, both in prose and poetry; but it is one which less able men have now discovered to be only helf an idea, if the expression be proper.

be only half an idea, if the expression be proper. To substitute wages for chattel slavery, now that wages slavery has become an almost intolerable eppression, an oppression becoming daily more intolerable, and one that cannot possibly be much longer submitted to without a change of our form of Government back to the despotic, is an object unworthy of men of so much ability; and it will be interesting to watch the columns of the new paper, to see whether its editors will persist in their mistaken policy, or whether they will reconpaper, to see whether its duties will recog-nise the new truth which many men and several papers have already adopted; whether they will persist in rejecting the truth of man's right to the soil, as it is said that all the elderly doctors persisted in rejecting the new doctrines of the circulation of the blood; or whether they will, as did most o of the blood; or whether they will, as did most of the young medical men of Harvey's time, at once recognise and admit the newly discovered truth. Much, probably, will now, as then, depend on the age of the parties. No physician of forty, as the story goes, would acknowledge Harvey's discovery; but all persisted in treating their pa-tients according to the old formula."

The words "slavery" and "slave," are some times used metaphorically. Thus, we style the party man a slave to his party, the drunkard a slave to his appetite, the lover a slave to his mistress. Were the word, slavery, in connection with wages labor, used by the land reformers in the same way, simply as a rhetorical flourish, we might find fault with the hyperbole, yet hardly take the trouble to prove it to be such. But a reference to the foregoing extract, and to the argument generally of this class of people, shows that they use the word in no figurative sense. They mean to say, that labor for wages is just as truly slavery as labor under physical compulsion; that they are identical in principle, and scarcely differ as to the kind or degree of evil resulting to the individual and the State. They admit and confirm all that the pro-slavery propagandists of the South have declared concerning the degradation of Northern working men, and the superior blessedness of

Southern slaves. Shall we treat this subject seriously? Are the advocates of land reform sincere in their assumption? Do they, in the face of all history, all statistics, all observation, all experience, and the plainest dictates of common sense, entertain the deliberate opinion that the system of free labor has been as injurious to society, as ruinous to the working man, as degrading to the masses, as dangerous to the state, in a word, fraught with as much wickedness and woe, as the system of slave labor? Can they read history, and then say, that the substitution of personal slavery and feudal service in England by free labor, has not been one large step towards a higher civilization—a step productive of consequences incalculably beneficia both to rulers and the ruled-infinitely promol tive of enterprise, wealth, comfort, refinement intelligence, morality, religion? Where, and what, would England have been at this time, had the system of personal slavery continued to prevail, to the utter exclusion of free labor? If national exhave been an existence accursed of God and man.

It is fulse, that labor for wages is slavery. The assumption, when made by the lordly slaveholder, has been justly regarded as a gross insult to the laboring man of the North. Is it any less insulting when made by a land reformer? Such an assumption tends to the degradation of labor. On what ground is it justified? "Oh, the slave is such, because he works under compulsion. And so does the mechanic or working man of the North. He, too, labors under compulsion, though applied in a diffrent form. The slave works under the uplifted lash; the free laborer, under the pains and penalties of starvation. There is compulsion in both cases; only in the former case, the fear of a flogging is the impelling motive, in the latter the fear of starving."

This is such stuff as no sensible man ought to listen to. Labor, in some form or other, is the law of man's existence. By the sweat of his brow is he to earn his bread. He who will not work shall not eat, said Paul; and the law is a righteous one There is no slavery in all this; nor is there any slavery in the mutual dependence prevailing in the great family of man. Capital is dependent on labor, labor on capital. The planter, the farmer, the manufacturer, the merchant, the mechanic, the laborer, are necessary to each other, but not necessarily slaves to each other. True, there is a temptation growing out of this mutual dependence, which may lead to evil; we mean the temp tation to excessive complaisance, or real servility, whereby independence of thought and feeling is ed, il not sacrificed. But, man can placed in no situation where he is not liable to be thus perverted. The only remedy for it is to be found in a suitable education, in his own manhood and in the sentiment of paramount obedience t the Supreme Governor of men.

With these preliminary remarks, we proceed to point out the radical, ineffaceable distinctions between what Young America calls wages slavery and chattel slavery; or, in proper phraseolog between the free working man and the slave.

All these distinctions may be resolved into this fundamental difference: the free working man owns HIMSELF; the slave is OWNED BY ANOTHER. This vital, unchangeable difference lies at the founda-tion of all the peculiarities of character and con-

dition by which each is marked. The slave, being owned by another, so long as there is enough to eat, is insured against starvation, and may rely upon a supply of enough of the necessaries of life to keep him in a wholesome, working condition. This is the obvious interest of his owner. But, being property himself, he can own none. Having no right to himself, he has none to the soil. The land reformers magnify, beyond all measure, the right of a man to This right cannot be where man has no right to himself; but a right to himself may be enjoyed, without one inch of property in the soil. Being regarded by the law as property, to all inproperty. Necessarily, he is deprived of all powers of free locomotion; of all power of acting out expedient; and, consequently, he is indirectly de-prived of freedom of thought. The last degree of his mind and conscience. Pronounced to be property to all intents and purposes whatsoever, he is teet his wife, or to train up his children, or to obey his parents. Properly speaking, it is impossible for a slave to be a husband, a father, or a son. The recognition of any one of these relations would subvert chattel slavery. Being regarded as property, it becomes necessary that he should have no more intelligence than will enable him to obey implicitly and effectively the commands of his master. A higher degree of intelligence would awaken within him feelings of discontent and rebellion, dangerous to the tenure by which he is

ited by law. Finally, being regarded and treated as property, the slaves, so long as they shall remain such, must be a stagnant, unprogressive caste; without personal, social, or political rights vithout knowledge, without hope of advanceme

r elevation. This is chattel slavery; and all its peculiar vils, as must be obvious to the plainest underanding, flow from the privation of that grand central right—the right of a man to himself. Contrast with this system of chattel slavery that of free labor, which land reformers are fond of de-

ouncing as wages slavery. The free working man owns kimself. Hence, he must provide for his own wants; but, owing to fluctuations of capital, or vacillating legislation, or varying competition, or accident, he may fail at times in procuring laborenough, or wages enough for his labor. The results are, want, suffering langer of starvation. This contingency present the dark side of the picture. But, even in this respect, his condition is no more uncomfortable an that of the slave, who, by the pressure of similar causes, may be reduced to the extreme oint of privation.

But, let us see how the enjoyment and exercise of this which we have denominated the grand cenral right, acts upon his character and condition

The free working man owns himself. He is, erefore, entitled to the earnings of his mind and uscle. He may own property. He may become landholder, banker, manufacturer, or merchant. Ie may dispose of himself and his earnings as he He may sustain the whole of the family relations. He cannot be subjected to the pain of forcible separation from his wife and children, at the arbitrary word of a master. He cannot be subjected to the degradation of being put on the block, and sold to the highest bidder; to the inflictions of an yerseer's lash; to the chain that eats into the soul; to the contempt that equals the bitterness of death. No law prohibits his education, but the nterest of the country is identified with his growing intelligence. His advancement knows no limit. Working men possess all the personal and politielevation which any other men enjoy. They may vote themselves a home, while the slaves dare not give utterance to such an aspiration. The working men of the North are continually laboring, inlividually or in association, for their own elevation; while the slightest movement of a similar kind, on the part of the slave-working men of the South,

would be punished as an insurrection. And yet, Land Reformers would identify, in all labor of the North and the slave labor of the South, denouncing the former as a slavery, equally ntolerable with the oppression of the latter!

A little more sound discrimination and sober dgment would do no harm to the cause of Land eform. It is not to be advanced by such extravgances as we have noticed in some of its papers common sense of mankind is offended by these vain attempts to confound the unhappy accidents of Freedom with the abhorred essentials of

Feudalism is better than slavery; and wages ervice better than feudalism. We do not claim that the relations between Capital and Labor are works for wages, and relies upon himself for proection, is a better man, occupies a higher position, and must cherish infinitely larger hopes, than the slave whose manhood crouches under the ownership of a master, or the serf who was bound to yield degrading service for a precarious protect

Servility of dependence is not a necessary inci lent to the wages system of labor. So far as we know the men whose thews are hardened by honest labor, they are, to say the least, as truly independent, in thought and act, as those who live classes from which are springing up continually he men who exert a controlling influence over public affairs, give tone to a nation's character, and shape its destinies. Their condition is not what it ought to be; and there is great room for mprovement in character. But no good will come rom any system of reform which would seek the nelioration of their condition, or elevation of their haracter, by merely outward changes or legislave enactments. Law cannot manufacture men Ien must make themselves. A thorough education f the whole people; education of mind, heart, and nanners; an education replete with the princiles and spirit of a pure Christianity, is the one

THE RAGGED SCHOOLS OF ENGLAND.

We have seldom met with a finer illustration of e practical operation of the spirit of reform, in he melioration of the condition of humanity, than n the account before us* of the ragged schools which were established, a few years since, in the vorst localities in London. The plan is simple, diect, practical. It is no splendid charity, squandering thousands in pharisaical profusion, beggaring its resources, and weakening or destroying its inuence by the waste of large salaries and sinecure offices. It originated with a few excellent individuals, in humble life, who went forth into the streets and highways, and gathered together wretched outeast children, the offspring of poverty and crime and, with words of sympathy and kindness, (for they had nothing else to offer,) succeeded, in a easure at least, in subduing their half-savage atures. The following description of these miserable, unhappy children, in their native haunts, we extract from an able article in the London Quarterly Review for December:

"Every one who walks the streets of the me

"Every one who walks the streets of the metropolis must daily observe several members of the tribe, bold, and pert, and dirty as the London sparrows, but pale, feeble, and sadly inferior to them in plumpness of outline. Their business, or pretended business, seems to vary with the locality. At the West End, they deal in Lucifer matches, audaciously beg, or tell a touching tale of wo. Pass on to the central part of the town—to Holborn or the Strand, and the regions adjacent to them—and you will find the numbers very cent to them—and you will find the regions adja-cent to them—and you will find the numbers very greatly increased. A few are pursuing the avo-cations above mentioned of their more Corinthian fellows; many are spanning the gutters with their legs, and dabbling with earnestness in the latest legs, and dabbling with earnestness in the latest accumulation of nastiness; while others, in squalid and half-naked groups, squat at the entrances of the narrow, feetid, courts and alleys that lie concealed behind the deceptive frontages of our larger thoroughfares. Whitechapel and Spitalfields teem with them like an ant's nest; but it is in Lambeth and in Westminster that we find the most flagrant traces of their swarming activity. There the foul and dismal passages are thronged with children, of both sexes, and of every age from three to thirteen. Though wan and haggard, they are singularly vivacious, and engaged in every sort of occupation but such as would be beneficial to themselves and creditable to the neighborhood. Their appearance is wild. The matted hair, the disgusting filth, that renders necessary a closer inspection before the flesh can be discerned between the rags which hang about it, and the barbarian freedom ing filth, that remove the first and purposes whatsoever, he may be bought, old, mortgaged, treated in all respects like other property. Necessarily, he is deprived of all powers of free locomotion; of all power of acting out his own convictions of what is right, or proper, or expedient; and, consequently, he is indirectly deprived of freedom of thought. The last degree of outward force that can be used, is applied to fetter outward force that can be used, is applied to fetter that would be scanty in the tropics. Many are all but naked. Those that are clothed, are ground and conscience. Pronounced to be property to all intents and purposes whatsoever, he is incapable of sustaining any one of the family relations, conjugal, parental, or filial. The claim of his master is stronger than the obligation to protect his wife, or to train up his children, or to obey his parents. Properly speaking, it is impos-

bellion, dangerous to the tenure by which he is held. Hence the education of the slave is prohib
*The London Quarterly Review, for December.

t has been for years an inmate, and a few months' experience will suffice to convince the most skepcal that the seeds of vice, implanted in the soul | ject through the columns of the Era may not conin infancy and early childhood, are the most difficult to eradicate. The difficulties and disuragements by which these self-denying teach ers, both male and female, were surrounded, almost exceed belief. In the worst district, the school room became a scene of riot, the neighbors were alarmed, and the children held forcible posses of the apartment until the arrival of the police But gradually these difficulties have yielded to pa tience, principle, and kindness, and now hundred of these young vagabonds are engaged on each evening of the week in study, decently clothed, and well behaved. School rooms have been so closely packed that three children have sat in the replace, one on each hob, and a third on the grate, with his head up the chimney. We cannot overestimate the patience, forbearance, and truly Christian devotion of those who for no recom ense, and no hope of recompense, of money or of fame, devote themselves to this holy work, encouncounded by filth and obscenity, endangering life, and sacrificing comfort, for the sake of rescuing these poor outcasts of humanity.

The title "ragged schools" has contributed greatly to overcome the prejudice so generally entertained by this class against schools. They had been required, as a condition of admission to the National and British schools, to appear in decent clothes, behave in an orderly manner, and attend regularly by day, paying a penny a week; leases. He may pursue constantly his own good. and besides this, the contempt they had to encounter from the children of "respectable" parents was a continual source of mortification and ill feeling. These ragged schools are not too violent a transition from their daily haunts and habits to regions of purity and habits of industry, honesty, and cleanliness. Those whose improvement gives promise of permanent amendment are renoved to better places of education, while the Ragged School remains for those who are still ragged. In the year 1845, there were arrested by the police of the city of London, 14,887 persons of both sexes under twenty years of age. What a cal rights, with all the hopes of advancement and field for labor and self-denying exertion!-14,887 criminal children! In fifteen schools, examined

by the writer of the article from which we compile these facts, there were 2,345 children between the ages of five and seventeen. Of these, the average number of regular attendants was less by one-third, or about 1,600. Of these, 162 confessed that they had been in prison; 116 had run away from their homes; 170 slept in lodging houses, (the chief sinks of iniquity in London;) 253 lived sentials of principle and consequences, the free by begging; 216 had no shoes or stockings; 280 had no hat, cap, or bonnet; 101 had no body linen; 249 never slept in beds; 68 were the children of convicts; 125 had stepmothers; and 306 had lost one or both parents. From these facts, we may infer the characters of those for whom these schools are established.

The system of teaching adopted is simple, and may be extended and improved as circumstances require. The studies begin with Scripture lessons, and proceed through primer, slate pencil, and arithmetical exercises, aided by attractive illustrations, and ending with a hymn. This is the course for the first four days of the week; on the fifth, the children who, by good behaviour, are enyet properly adjusted, or that the true position of titled to reward, are disposed in classes, and, to abor is ascertained; but we do claim that he who the girls, every kind of plain needle-work is taught; to the boys, the crafts of tailoring and shoemaking. They seem much pleased with the idea of mending their own clothes, and a bargain is often struck up between the two classes of boys, by which the failors mend the coats of the shoemakers who, in their turn, do the same service to the shoes of the tailors. Several instances of the gratitude of the children are related. One of these kind teachers, on going out one day, dressed himself in a new coat, and, on passing about dusk through a remote street, his pocket was relieved of its con tents by one of the half-reclaimed vagabonds. without labor. In fact, they are the substratum who did not recognise his teacher in his new coat. of our social system—the steadfast foundation of The teacher did not discover his loss, or the boy its prosperity. They are the life-blood of the com- his victim, until, in his flight, upon reaching the end of the street, he looked round, and, recognising his old friend and teacher, he ran back to him, exclaiming, "Halloa, is it you, Mr. - I did not know you in your new coat. Here's your andkerchief for you." Many instances might be labor of love. Some of the children have been placed in respectable situations, and the teachers ave been cheered and encouraged by frequent expressions of approval from those who have aken them into their service. A scheme is now n foot for the establishment of an industrial day school, to be planted in the worst locality London, and to be devoted to the training of the very worst and most degraded characters,

not only in the elements of ordinary instruction, but the knowledge and practice of some trade or calling by which they can earn an honest liveli-This, it is hoped, will be of great assistnce in overcoming the prejudice too generally felt against learning, of which they cannot discern the practical object. Give them the means f bettering their condition, teach them something that can be turned to account in the great pursuit f subsistence, and you have half accomplished the work. Surely there is enough of humanity and patriotism, to say nothing of Christianity, amongst he people of England, to urge them to the full ment of this most laudable undertak-

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

In the last Emancipator, we noticed a long artile under the editorial head, animadverting, in no neasured terms, upon our comments on the Massachusetts resolutions. The writer of the article is the author of the resolutions. The temper of it leads us to suspect that he loves himself more than

the truth. What is called the Constitutional Question i one of the principal issues between the two sec tions of Abolitionists, and between the North and the South. It is a question in relation to which there is great division of sentiment in our own ranks-one on which the Liberty party has authorized no man or set of men to speak for it authoritatively. It is a question concerning which no opinions ought to be entertained or promul gated without great deliberation, but on which almost every convention of Liberty men is pressed to pass some resolutions or declarations of senti

It was with a view to open fairly the discussion of this question, to bring it under the considera tion of the anti-slavery public, so that we might understand the sentiments of each other, and b prepared, at a suitable time, for a united declaration of views respecting it, that we subjected to a free examination two of the resolutions of the Massachusetts Liberty Convention. We were not actuated by a captious spirit, by a feeling of disrespect for that Convention, or by an "affectation of candor and magnanimity," as the writer in the Emancipator coarsely intimates; but the nature of the two resolutions referred to afforded a favorable occasion, as we thought, for commencing

a friendly and profitable discussion. And here let us say, once for all, the " Era" is ot an "organ," but a newspaper; from the very nature of its constitution, as free as liberty itself. It does not speak by authority, nor will it yield to athority. It dictates to none, and will be dictated to by none. This Constitutional Question, so far as anti-slavery men are concerned, is to be settled by argument, not assumption-by free discussion among equals, not by the edicts of a New York or Boston Vatican, or the holy canons of

any State Convention. This week, "E. W. C." in our columns, clo his article on the subject. We must express our lmiration of the temper in which he discusses the question. Next week we shall publish a comion from William Goodell, who also unrstands too well the proprieties of discussion to lmit offensive personalities in his argument.

We have freely expressed our own opinions, and therefore may not deem it necessary to meet every argument that may be presented, or, indeed,

to notice any argument for the present. We say this, that those who may choose to discuss the sub-

strue our silence into disrespect.

RETRIBUTION. "Such was the mournful end of one whose tal ents and reputed piety formerly gave him an ex-tensive influence; but who, having made ship-wreck of character, had been left to wander for everal years unknown, unpitied, and probably several years unknown, unpitted, and probably suffering more than tongue can tell, not only from the want of the necessaries of life, but from the convictions of his own conscience. His case pre-sents one of those beacons in the Providence of God, showing that a fearful retribution is reserved for those who dishonor the profession of the Gos-nel."

Such is the closing paragraph of an article me of our religious exchanges, entitled "A Fearful Retribution." The unfortunate referred to was a Presbyterian minister of some note, charged in the body of the article with gross misrepresentation of the Baptist denomination, while editor of a paper; and the facts of this misrepresents tering the close, fætid air of crowded rooms, surconvey the belief of the writer that the latter was the penalty for the former. The name of the poor man is given, with a great many painful particu-

lars about his latter end. What kind of a spirit is this? How many upright men have met with sad reverses of fortune, and ended their days in a poor house! How many wicked have flourished "like a green bay tree," passed through life surrounded by luxuries. and been carried to the grave with all the pomp that usually attends the funerals of the wealthy It was to rebuke precisely such a spirit as this that our Saviour said to his disciples, "Think you that they upon whom the the tower of Siloam fell were sinners above all other men? I tell you nay, but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish."

There is another reason which should make the press cautious how it attempts to point a moral by sible. The postmaster is not a clairvoyant, nor branding the memory of the dead. Did this unfortunate man leave no heart-broken mother or right to come into our office and examine the wife, no sorrowing children, already sufficiently humbled and smitten, without seeing a parade of are temporary subscribers. The regulation is putheir father's shame in the newspapers?

CRIME AND DISTRESS.

The connection between want and crime is nataral. Never has this been more strikingly illustrated than in Great Britain, during the last ten years. The period from 1836 to 1842, in that country, was one of general distress, resulting from bad harvests and a depression in trade. crime in the same period :

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.				
Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1836	17,248	3,736	20,984	
1837	19,407	4,205	23,612	
1838	18,905	4,189	23,094	
- 1839	19,831	4,612	24,443	
1840	21,975	5,212	27,187	
1841	22,560	5,200	27,760	
1842	25,740	5,569	31,309	

"The harvest of 1842 was favorable, prosperity again dawned, and, as might have been expected, crime began to diminish, as will be seen by the

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.				
Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1842	25,740	5,569	31,309	
1843	24,251	5,340	29,591	
1844	21,549	4,993	26,542	
1845	19,341	4,962	24,303	

The decrease of crime during this period of prosperity has been as rapid as its increase was during the seven years of general distress.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW ON AN AMERI-CAN NATIONAL LITERATURE.

The new number of the Edinburgh Review has upon Bancroft's "History of the United States: "There are some peculiarities, however, of style some modes of expression, some habits of thought, which are novel, and may, perhaps, not prove en-tirely grateful to our cis-Atlantic taste. But Mr. Bancroft's is an American, not an English produc recorded of real lasting benefit resulting from this tion, and must be judged by a reference to American feelings. We treat a German or a French work after this fashion; and this one although written in our language, is not subject to our conventional criticism. On one account we are sincerely glad that we are called upon to make this remark. The great incubus on American literature is imitation. Everything has to be fashioned on an English model; and nothing is deemed worthy, even by Americans, which has not receive ed the sanction of English fashion?

> Is this true? Is family likeness an evidence of imitation, or does it not rather prove a common parentage? The philosopher, essayist, or novelist of Edinburgh can scarcely be distinguished by his writings from his fellow-laborer of London. but no one would charge him with imitation. In the name of reason, must an American writer be come a Choctaw in speech before he can be original? Is Dr. Channing to be styled an imitator, because he wrote in good English, using words according to their signification in Walker or Webster, arranging them according to the rules in Murray, and adorning his thoughts with tropes and figures that Blair would have deemed faultless? We suppose that the sole national literature in this country, judging by the standard of the Edinburgh Review, is to be found in the tra ditions of our aborigines.

NEW POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

We publish, in another part of our paper, th new Post Office Regulations. They are cum crude, unsatisfactory. Congress is far behind public sentiment on this subject.

While oppressing the people, it has taken good care of number one. By the second regulation, the franking privilege is restored to members. They may send and receive free, through the mails, let ters and packages not exceeding two ounces in weight, and public documents not exceeding three pounds. This is scandalous. Congressmen, far more than any other class of citizens, tax all the energies of the mail. The chief part of their correspondence relates to private business or mere party interests.

A member makes a speech for Buncombe, view to secure his re-election. The cost of folding, wrapping, mailing, is borne by the people of the United States, who are thus taxed to adve his political prospects! Is not this amiable?

Another member makes a speech, which it hought will prove a grand electioneering document. Thousands upon thousands are printed, and the mails groan under their burden. The good people are taxed to advance the interests of a party. A fellow in Michigan is certain he has some claim on the Government. He opens a correspondence with the member from his district, sends him

papers and documents; a variamount of mail mat-ter passes between them—all free. The good people are taxed to help John Snooks obtain a favorable report on his claim. This is reasonable, is it not? What good reason can be given why members of Congress should receive or send their letters free? "They are attending to public business." Very well; they are paid for it-well paid, too. Why, in addition, tax ourselves to pay for the letters they send to their wives, or the letters of third

parties they may choose to frank? "But public ocuments are valuable to the people, and should go free." If valuable in themselves, then they are government there. The territory is held by force, worth the postage to the few who receive them. The great body of the people, who receive no such documents, ought not to be taxed for the purpose invaders, and expel them from the country at the of sending them postage free to the select few. They have done enough already in paying, through plans for expelling the British from New York the national treasury, the cost of paper and print-

ing is viewed, it is unjust and absurd. It is a concession to private interests, at the expense of the public.

treat themselves very freely at the public expense. For example: the Senate, during the session of the late Congress, made a considerable appropriation-for what, gentle reader? For purchasing a large number of copies of the Constitution of the United States! Are Messrs. Webster and Cal-

houn too poor to buy for themselves? Away with this franking privilege. It is a fraut pon the people. Let every man bear his own

Were it not for the heavy expense, without re nunerating returns, which such abuses impose on the Post Office Department, oppressive regulations like the following would not be deemed necessary "Transient newspapers, or those not sent from the office of publication to subscribers, handbills, or circular letters printed and lithographed, not exor circular letters printed and hands of three cents ceeding one sheet in size, will pay three cents upon delivery at the office, and before they are put in the mails, and all such will be charged by deputy in the mails, and all such will be charged by deputy postmasters as prepaid matter in the way or marked 'paid,' with the name of the office from which sent."

Can any man see the sense of such a regulation Why this discrimination between papers sent from the office of publication to subscribers, and papers sent occasionally out of the office?

The great object in both cases is, the diffusion of intelligence; and the direct result in both is, encouragement to the press. It is a mere arbitra ry discrimination-a petty trick, in fact, to make a few additional coppers, to help pay the deficit occasioned, in part, by the abuse of the franking privilege, which in itself is an abuse.

But the regulation is an impotent one. A friend sends us a series of three or four articles, to be published successively in as many numbers of the Era, and gives the names of five hundred persons to whom he would have us send copies-himself paying for them. They are thrown into the post office; and how are you to extort three cents for each paper-in advance, too? The thing is imposcan he play the part of inquisitor. He has no books, to see who these persons are. In fact, they erile and impotent, but of a piece with many other parts of the present postage system.

We have commenced the work of reform. It is folly to suppose that the system is fixed. It is in a transition state, from high and unequal postage oppressive franking, &c., to a low and uniform rate, pre-payment, and the abolition of the franking privilege. Let this consummation be reached and the business of mail carrying will be won-The following table shows the rapid increase of derfully simplified, its unprofitable expenditures diminished, its receipts augmented, and its bene-

fits incalculaly enhanced. While on this subject, we would mention a cir cumstance, showing the great imperfection of the existing Post Office laws. Publishers are in the habit of enclosing bills in papers to subscribers. This they are allowed to do by law; but they are liable to a fine of thirty dollars should they send the same bills receipted! That is, it is legal to send a bill, but illegal to send precisely the same bill in all respects, with the bare addition of the name of the publisher at the bottom!! Could anything be more absurd? Our subscribers will understand now why the publisher of the Era has been obliged to desist from forwarding them receipted bills.

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO-RISING OF THE PEOPLE-SEVERAL AMERICANS KILLED.

Accounts were received in this city last week of what the papers call an "insurrection" in New Mexico. The report at first was startling, it being said that the "massacre" had been terrible and that the American army was in imminent peril. Subsequent accounts showed the evil to be far less than was apprehended. The statement now is that on the 10th January, Governor Bent Stepher Lee, the acting sheriff, Gen, Elliott Lee, Henry Leal, and twenty American traders, were killed while at Taos, and their families despoiled, and that all the Spaniards favorable to the Americans were driven out.

We do not attach much importance to the news not to be greatly exaggerated. It was brought to Independence by George Hoffman, of Baltimore. Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and others, who left Santa Fe 13th January, and forwarded by correspondence to St. Louis. But this company knew nothing by personal observation. While on their route, they were overtaken by some men, who reported the rising, but they placed little reliance upon the account, until it was confirmed by Lucian Maxwell and a Spaniard. These were fugitives from the scene of violence. The correspondent of the Missouri Republican says:

"Through the Spaniard, upon whom reliance can be placed, and who had also to flee for his life, we learn that Governor Charles Bent, who went up to Taos a few days before, to look after his farm, near town, was killed, as well as Stephen then acting sheriff, (who had a day or two before imprisoned some supposed insurrectionists,) Gen. Elliott Lee, Henry Leal, and all the Americans in the place, stripping them and their fami-lies of all they had on earth, and killing also all the Spaniards at all favorable to the Americans, the chief alcalde of Taos being one of them. This occurred on Tuesday, the 17th. On Wednesday it was their determination to attack Mr. Miller's party and wagon; but in this they foiled them, by travelling fifty miles a day. On that day they at tacked Turley's distillery, in the valley of Taos. Turley, with eight men, defended himself for two days, having a kind of breastwork thrown up

There is a remarkable clashing of dates in the numerous accounts. Lieut. ABERT, in a letter dated Turkey Creek, February 20th, says:

"On the 10th of last month, Gov. Bent, with all the Americans residing in Taos, were cruelly mas-sacred by the New Mexicans." But, according to the statement of the Spaniard, as reported by the correspondent of the St.

Louis Republican, the transaction took place on the 17th—just one week later. Again: Lieut. Abert fixes the time on the 10th

anuary, but Messrs. Hoffman and Miller did not leave Santa Fe till the 13th, and Taos, besides, is eventy miles this side of Santa Fe. There must be a mistake in dates, or the news is all false; for Hoffman & Co., not having left Santa Fe till three days after the reported massacre at Taos, nust have heard of it before they left, had it taken

The St. Louis Union of March 9th says: "In review of the whole matter, with all the in-

ormation we can gather from the best sources, we are inclined to the opinion that, in the worst aspect of the case, nothing serious has occurred there except, perhaps, the assassination of Gov. Bent, the Messrs. Lee, and the friends who were with them at Taos, and that all apprehension for the safety of our army is wholly unnecessary. The safety of our army is wholly unnecessary. The urgent appeal of the Independence Expositor and our correspondent for more troops, although dictated by patriotic impulses, is rather premature. Indeed, it would be impossible, at this season of the year, to march a regiment across the plains. In a few days we shall have more reliable information, until the receipt of which we can see no cause for apprehension as to the safety of the vol-unteers. It is natural that those who have kin-dred and friends in New Mexico should feel uneasy at the exciting rumors published, but, if they will examine calmly all the attending circumstan-Some of the war papers, that are continually

taxing their ingenuity to stimulate the passions of the people against the Mexicans, talk in the most inflammatory style about the "insurrec tion," the "treacherous Mexicans," the "horrible massacre," " murder," " butchery," &c. An insurrection is, properly speaking, a rising of the people against civil or political authority. New Mexico is not ours. We have not established civil under martial law; and the inhabitants have just as much right at any moment to rise upon their point of the sword, as our fathers had to concert and Philadelphia during the revolutionary war. What a contemptible habit some of our countrymen have fallen into, of denying to others the rights they claim for themselves. Their patriotism is babyish. We suppose, in the event of a ism is babyish. We suppose, in the event of a war with Great Britain, were her forces able to make a descent on Louisiana, take possession of ing can find out the Almighty to perfection.

New Orleans, and hold it under martial law, we should hardly style the American citizens of that place "traitors," "murderers," "butchers," "bruta ssassius," were they to seize the first favorable moment to rise upon their invader, and drive him from their firesides.

The Cincinnati Enquirer is particularly unre "Yet." it says, "towards these brutal assassing

it is that some of our statesmen and partisans over-flow with sympathy and pious cant, while they are our citizens, our soldiers, and brothers, engaged i the muhlic service." This simplicity passes comprehension. W

suppose, for the same reason, it very wick ed for Santa Anna to attack General Taylor and his soldiers; they are "our citizens, our sol diers, and brothers, engaged in the public service." Gen. Taylor would not think such plea very effective or pertinent. We grieve for the fate of our countrymen who

unfortunate as to have a near relative, an amiable young man, in the army at Santa Fe; but we are not so silly as to deny to the Mexicans as clear, unquestionable a right to defend themselves, as Americans have to defend themselves against any invader of their soil.

For the National Era. THE HEAVENLY CITY. A VISION OF WHAT WILL BE.

Revelations, xxi, 2. As once upon the time Of the lovely evening chime, When the shadows 'gan to go O'er the day's departing glow And the twilight dimness can And the twinght dimness came Quenching every sunny flane, Save the blushes on the breast Of the faintly crimson'd west, And o'er every tree and bush, Hung the evening's quiet hush, Deep'ning till the sounds of life All had ceas'd their busy strife And the box calm of Heaven

Yes, as once on such a time, I sat musing all alone, Visions of a fairer clime, With a beauty all their own, And a glory mortal eye Ne'er hath seen on earth below, uch came brightly floating by Such came brightly floating by, With so marvellous a glow Of a bless'd reality,
That my very soul was bow'd As I bent adoring knee,
And in rapture wept aloud,
Wept for very grief of gladness,
That there should be given me,
Amidst life's gloom and sadness,
Aught so beautiful to see.

I saw it like a city
Of bright and burnished gold,
With a flood of amber light
O'er its golden glory roll'd,
From glist'ning tower, and turret
Rain'd back the mellow rays, Kain'd back the mellow rays,
Till the very atmosphere
Seem'd burdeaed with the blaze;
That blaze of light and glory,
Would I could show it thee!
As all dazzlingly it shone,
O! so glorious to see!

Through that atmosphere of light. With their slender shafts of sno With their siender shafts of snow, Rose a thousand minarets,
Towering o'er the roofs below;
Rose a thousand giant domes,
High on clustering columns pil'd,
Pil'd against the blue of heaven
With a beauty passing wild,
With a beauty none can tell,
Would I could tell it thee!
As it gleam'd before my soul,
O! so marvellous to see.

Then that mighty mountain wall, Girding, with its bright outline Girding, with its bright outline, Tenple, tower, and doine, and hali, How its battlements did shine! And its gates of massive pear!, All with iris hues o'erhung, From their op'ming portals flash'd Light and beauty, as they swung But the glory they reveal'd, But the glory they rever How can I tell it thee

As it burst upon my sight, O! so wonderful to see. There through the golden streets, And by the crystal river, Whose silver floods so purely flow, And sweetly flow forever, Myriads of holy beings waik'd, In shinning garments dress'd, In shining garments dress'd,
In shining garments dress'd,
And with pure and happy hearts,
Throbbing peaceful in each bre
And lighting up that beauty
Which I may not tell to thee;
It hath not entered human heart,
O! so beautiful to see!

And once I caught the murmus From a far-off band it came, And it cadence rose and fell, O! so ravishingly sweet! That it melted me to tears; That is melected as to tears; I hear it ringing still,
Through the lapse of silent years,
And it ever, ever, singeth,
In its melody to me,
Of that city, O! that city!
So glorious to see!
And unnumber'd silver bells,

And unnumber'd silver bells,
While that shining army sang,
Slowly swinging in the breeze,
Most musically rang,
Itang in matchless harmony
That no human tongue can tell,
It beld me chain'd, and breathless,
Like the magic of a spell,
And it fill'd my inmost soul
With a longing wish to be
Forever in that city,
O! so beautiful to see.

Thus I saw upon that time,
Of the lovely evening chime,
And I know 'twas not a dream,
For I caught its waking gleam,
And I watch'd it brighter grow,
Till its full meridian glow,
With an overwhelming might, With an overwhelming might, Burst upon my ravish'd sight; And though bowed with holy awe, I that matchless city saw, Full as palpably and plain, As if here on earth again, With its mingled gems and gold, And a beauty all unfold, In its glory it should rise Bright before our wond'ring eyes. That city, O! that city! Its image off returns,
And in Mem'ry's holy light
Most beautifully burns;
So beautiful! it filleth
My eyes with gushing tears,
For it cometh o'er my spirit

For it cometh o'er my spirit
Like the mem'ry of past years,
The mem'ry of past years,
As it poureth o'er the soul,
With its perish'd loveliness,
Till emotion bursts control;
Or as if that loveliness, In a new awakened prime, Jutstripping all its beauty In its early elder-time, In its early electrime,
Should burst upon the gazer,
As with dim and tearful eye
He stands in sorrow weeping
That such excellence could die
Until anew he weepeth
For joy that it snould be
O! once again before him,
And so beautiful to see!

GROUNDLESS APPREHENSION. A New York Liberty paper (the Cortland (N. Y.)

'rue American) remarks

"We are more apprehensive of a magnificent conspiracy at Washington, composed of the nominal Liberty men of the old parties, such as Preston King, Giddings, &c., embracing the chieftains and demagogues of the North who have persecuted us by standing aloof from us, and heaped all manner of wrong on us—of party demagogues in high places, who have acted all along with the Whig and Democratic parties, voting for slaveholders. nd Democratic parties, voting for slaveholders. until the anti-slavery cause, that we have got up, in spite of them, and sent over the land, obliges them to yield to it from policy. If we are judges of the signs of the times, such a conspiracy is already showing itself, without mistake, and our friends in Ohio seem to fall in with it. They call As yet, we cannot confide in such men. Principle does not control them, and therefore they are to be mistrusted. We tremble for the National Era

proaches him to shed blood; but when he may ap proach him in the guise of a friend, it remains to be seen what he will do." Our virtue has never yet been assailed in this way; but we shall keep a bright lookout for Old Clootz, even though he come in angel guise. Wo can assure our friend, that the "magnificent con spiracy" he suspects, is news to us. It has, and has had, no existence in Washington. We once wrote an article on anti-slavery union, which had the good fortune to secure the endorsement of several of that class of anti-slavery prints which

when we reflect upon the influences that surround it. We will risk Dr. Bailey if the enemy ap-

"friends in Ohio" will fall in with. CHINESE TRANSCENDENTALISM.

the Herkimer Freeman would style thorough

going; and we happen to know that the kind of

union indicated in that article is the only one the

Here is a specimen of Chinese transcendentalsm, furnished by Mr. Williams, a lecturer on China, which about equals the "Hunt of Har-

"The venerable Prince Yara arose prior to the great original standing, at the commencement of the mighty wonderful, and floating in the ocean of deep obscurity. He is spontaneous and self-existing, produced before the beginning of emptiness, commencing prior to uncaused existence, pervading all heavens and earth, whose beginning

GENERAL TAYLOR AND HIS ARMY.

In addition to what we have given in another umn of the movements of General Taylor, here are more rumors, in a letter from Tampico:

"The brig Ann, Still, sails this morning for your city, and, though I have but little to say, I will give the last rumor. News reached here yesterday, that General Minon, leading the advance of Santa Anna's forces against Gen. Taylor, with 5,000 men, had attempted to surprise Gen. T. by a night assault, but that he met with a total dis

cointment.
The whole force was defeated—how man but they were essentially whipped. I hope this may be true. The Mexicans here are not making much noise, which is positive proof that their friends have not achieved a vict they have any good nev child, know it at once." have any good news, every man, woman, and

We cannot but believe that rumor has greatly exaggerated the forces of Santa Anna. By one mail we learn that the Congress of Mexico is at are reported to have suffered at Taos. We are so its wit's end for means to carry on the war; that Santa Anna and his army are starving, destitute of spirit and of the munitions of war necessary to earry on active operations, &c.; and the next mail brings the report that thousands of well-trained soldiers are concentrating for the defence of Vera Cruz, and General Urrea, at the head of other thousands, is sweeping down the valley of the Rio Grande, and Santa Anna himself, at the head of 25,000 men, is moving upon General Taylor Now, whence come these myriads of Mexican soldiers? How are they fed, paid, equipped? Santa Anna himself lately declared that they were deplorably destitute. Was that a trick, to lull the

Americans into a fulse security? We have no doubt of the safety of the American general. Monterey, it will be remembered, was defended by eleven or twelve thousand Mexican troops, with an immense military armament, and the sympathies of all the citizens in their favor. General Taylor, with five or six thousand men after a fatiguing march, stormed the place; and the result was, a capitulation of the whole Mexican force. So far as we can learn, the Mexican army under Santa Anna does not now number mor than 15,000 strong, and he is without the means of making a successful attack on General Taylor. who has 6,000 men under his command and is is possession of Saltillo and Monterey, both strongly fortified places. We do not therefore believe that any bloody engagements of the kind reported have taken place. Very likely there has been some severe skirmishing, while the main object of the Mexicans has been, doubtless, to cut off all communication between Taylor and the Rio Grande the base of his operations

As for Colonel Curtis, he is certainly consider ably frightened, rather more so than is becoming. else he would not be so wild as to make requisi tion for 50,000 volunteers!

We really hope that the next intelligence may explode all these alarming reports, and that some overtures for peace may be entertained by both Powers, before another blow be struck. Too much blood has been wasted in this miserable quarrel. ALARMING RUMORS-REPORTED BATTLE

BETWEEN GENERAL TAYLOR AND SANTA ANNA-PREPARATIONS FOR AN ATTACK ON VERA CRUZ-MEXICANS IN THE VAL-LEY OF THE RIO GRANDE. Within a few days, the papers have been full

of rumors and reports of the movements of the Mexican and American armies. It is evident that things are approaching a crisis. We shall soon hear of some decisive blow. Intelligence has been received from Lobos to the 1st instant, and Tampico on the 3d. Eighty sail of vessels of all descriptions were lying at Lobos, ready to sail for Anton Lizardo, on the 2d

Worth arrived there on the 1st, Gen. Twiggs two Vera Cruz would commence on the 10th. Nearly all the troops at Lobos had gone on board. Gen. or three days before. Gen. Patterson was at Tampico on the 3d. Gen. Jesup arrived there the morning of that day. The Mississippi volunteers, who were at Lobos. and sailed for Brazos, having been ord

instant. It was fully believed that the attack on

terey. They had suffered terribly from sickness. The Louisiana regiment had also greatly suffered. The Pennsylvania and New York regiments were The general depot at Lobos is broken up. The command of Gen. Taylor having been great-

ly reduced by the withdrawal of forces for the purpose of making a descent on Vera Cruz, Santa Anna was concentrating his army with a view either to attack Gen. Taylor or cut off his supplies. The steamer Cinderella, from the Brazos, on the 5th instant, brought the report that Santa Anna had advanced with an army of 20,000 men : that a great battle had been fought at Saltillo, in

which the Americans lost 2,000 men, the Mexicans 4,000; that Gen. Taylor was on the retreat; that his situation was extremely perilons; and that Camargo and Matamoros were threatened. The New Orleans papers are confident that the valley of the Rio Grande is swarming with Mexicans. Santa Anna, they say, is leaving Vera Cruz to the protection of the vomito, and, finding the posts on the Rio Grande weakened, is planning to

recover the whole territory lately overrun by our Senor Atocha, bearer of despatches to the Mex ican Government, has returned with despatche for our Government. The following is an extract of a letter from an officer in the United States squadron:

UNITED STATES SQUADRON, Feb. 26, 1847 United States Squadron, Feb. 26, 1847.
The subject of Mr. Atocha's despatches is discussed in the recent papers, but I have not yet seen or heard of any favorable allusion to it. The Vera Cruz papers state that our Government have proposed to Mexico an indemnity of twenty millions, for the line of the 26th parallel, from the mouth of the Rio del Norté to the Pacific. It is understood that Mr. Atocha's remarks have confirmed this state ment so far as this: that fifteen millions are offered for the above-mentioned boundary line, the United States waiving all claims on Mexico, and assum-

g the indemnities due her citizens. Personally, Senor Atocha appears to have been the most unacceptable person we could have sent to Mexico. His reception at Vera Cruz was any thing but flattering. He landed at Vera Cruz on the 9th, I believe, and reached Mexico, according to the papers, on the 13th. The next day he was ordered to leave the capital for a hacienda near Jalapa, there to await the response of the Government. It is rumored that his proposals have been despatched to Santa Anna. Judging from the tone of the newspapers, I should suppose that they would be rejected with disdain. One print clares that it is the greatest insult which ha vet been offered to Mexico; another asks how ong Mexico will permit herself to be set at nought. The odium in which Senor Atocha is held has ap parently prejudiced the proposals, whatever they

nay be. * * * * * *

The people of Vera Cruz have turned out en masse to clear away the sand embanked against the walls of the city, on the northern and western side and to dig a ditch. The women and children were actively engaged in carrying away the sand.

It has been reported that Santa Anna has remitted \$75,000 of his own funds to Vera Cruz, to aid the garrison of that place.

ARGUMENT OF SALMON P. CHASE. The argument of Mr. Chase in the Van Zandt

ase is one of the greatest ever submitted to any court in this country. So it is estimated by prossional men. It was too voluminous to be printed in one paper entire, but a professional friend has reduced it, without, we believe, impairing the argument, to such dimensions, that we are enabled to present it in an abridged form. It fills the first page of to-day's paper. We bespeak for it a careful examination. It presents the law of slavery and its relations to the Constitution, with a clear ness, precision, and power, characteristic of the mind of its author, whom we regard as one of the first men in his profession in the United States.

CORRECTION.

In the article in our last, from William Jay, it s said of John Jay, "His reverence for truth, his sense of moral obligation, his habitual remem brance of his accountability to his Maker, would have led him to take a path widely diverging from that which Mr. Winthrop has settled." For set tled, read selected.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Regular correspondents for the Era have been secured at New York and Boston, and we hope soon to be in the receipt of a weekly letter from Baltimore. It is our intention to do all we can for the entertainment, instruction, and benefit of

NEW YORK, March 22, 1847. I have seen most of the great scaports of the earth, and can honestly declare, that New York sits as a queen amongst them all! As we crossed the Hudson, the fair city was rejoicing in the brightness of the noon-day sun, and reposing in all her beauty on the margin of that noble bay.

"A ruler of the waters and their powers!" The bells of Trinity were ringing a merry peal, as if in welcome of a fleet of merchantmen, whose as if in welcome of a neet of internatural whose white and swelling canvass was seen away to the right, strongly relieved against the dark brown hills of Staten Island. In a few moments, we stood upon the bustling wharf, and soon mingled in the thronging crowd which hurried along the great way.

thronging crowd which hurried along the great artery of the city which is called Broadway.

There is an ominous silence here amongst the partisans of the Administration with regard to the war; whilst among the intelligent and independent portions of this great commercial community, the swelling tide of sorrowing indignation against all the actors in this sad affair, grows stronger day by day. Even in the oyster cellars and haunts of loafing politicians, the pseudo-patriotism of the custom-house and Tammany Hall, sheepishly hangs its head when questioned how the war goes on; and throats that a few months since were hoarse with shouting hosannas to the work of slaughter, can now do little more than chirp an apology for Polk, Marcy, and "the party," in tones

It was mournfully instructive to mark the universal apathy with which the first rumors of the re-ported insurrection in New Mexico were received. And when the penny papers issued, with flaming capitals, their accounts of the "massacre?" not a fibre of the popular heart seemed to be affected! And this is the popular war! Oh! how the calm and sober sense of the people pours contempt on all the paltry lies and vain devices of mere party

Both the great political parties appear to be very much disorganized in this city. The Democrats are in a state, even for them, of great confusion. For the last seven or eight years, the deterioration of that party in this city has been rapid and uninterrupted. Nowhere has the abominable system of caucusing and party chicanery been more signally manifested in all its features. Men of character and influence in society—the intellimore signally manifested in all its features. Men of character and influence in society—the intelligent and patriotic citizens, the opulent merchants, the sagacious and upright tradesmen—have been driven from the county and primary meetings, the committee rooms, and the city councils; and brawling custom-house officials, pettifogging lawyers, and political adventurers of all kinds, recruited from the county area of a grand political proposed in the county of t from the very dregs of a crowded city population, now sway the destinies of what Mr. Ritchie calls the "Republican party" in the chief city of the Union—blaspheming at riotous public meetings the sacred name of democratic liberty—defile the chambers of legislation at the City Hall, and nominate for the most responsible offices under the State and National Governments, men who have notoriously outraged the moral sense of the community. At present, the complaints of the inefficiency of the city government are loud and general. The state of the streets is disgraceful. With greater natural advantages than any other city in he Union, New York is yet the filthiest of towns. Vice and destitution of the most appalling description exist unheeded in the lanes and alleys of the city. And yet the great mass of the community, with the most criminal apathy, have yielded, apparently without a struggle, the care of this vast city to a band of hungry, unprincipled political partisans! When shall the end of these things be? New York, to make its progress complete, wants a thorough reform of its municipal government. Its growth has been unparalleled, even in a land which, in a single generation, has witnessed, in beautiful Cincinnati, a creation almost as surprising as that of the palace of Aladin. In 1805, the opulation of New York was 75,000. It is now 180,000. During the last year, 1,910 new buildings were erected in the city. The immense revenue collected at the custom-house—larger than that of some states in Europe—is sufficient evidence of the great commercial prosperity of the

A great deal of interest has been excited by the bonding clause," as it is styled, in the law for the regulation of immigration, at present under the consideration of the Legislature at Albany. This clause requires that, in case any passengers conveyed hither from Europe are decrepid or infirm, or are likely to become a permanent charge bond, not exceeding \$300, for each of such passengers, "with two approved sureties, to justify that they are worth, in real estate," double the penalty, and who shall be held to indemnify against any charge to which any city, town, or county, in the State, may be put, within five years of the date of the bond, for the maintenance of such passengers or their children. Against this law, the Chamber or their children. Against this law, the Chamber of Commerce have forwarded a very strong remonstrance; and amongst the shipping interest the feeling against it is of course very strong, as its passage would very injuriously affect the commercial prosperity of the city. I regard the law as altogether unnecessary and inhuman. The commutation fee of one dollar for each passenger is more than adequate to indemnify the municipal authorities for the charge of supporting paupers and infirm or decrepid passengers. The average cost heretofore has been sixty cents a head, leaving a profit to the city of forty cents; so that, in case the immigration this year should be 150,000, there will be a gain to the city of \$60,000! I need not point out the inhumanity of the law. It has been well exposed in the memorial to which I have alluded, and also in the Courier and Enquirer. The whole movement, on the part of those engaged in alluded, and also in the Courier and Enquirer. The whole movement, on the part of those engaged in getting up this attempted legislation, is reprehensible in the extreme. I am inclined to believe that it has had its origin in purely selfish motives of the politician. The various parties have been in the habit of assailing one another for extravagant expenditures. Of course, the alms-house expenses constitute a very large item in these expenditures. The Democratic politicians, now in the ascendant, fearful of augmented alms-house expenses, have excogitated this plan of curtailing them. Several adopted citizens, of Irish birth. them. Several adopted citizens, of Irish birth, figure, I perceive, amongst those engaged in the effort to pass the law, and from whom we could expect better things. But what are the calls of humanity and the ties of country to these Iscariots of Democracy? A great public meeting is to be held at the Tabernacle this evening, in relation to this matter. I shall attend, and inform you of the

this matter. I shall attend, and inform you of the result.

The melancholy exhibition made by Mr. Dickinson, on the floor of the Senate, in the closing debate on the three million bill, has awakened general laughter and contempt. Clear, loud, and in the spirit which became her, the Empire State declared her views, and instructed her representatives in the Senate of the United States to maintain them with fidelity. The quibbling evasion of Mr. Dickinson is properly appreciated here, and the Evening Post administered a rebuke the other day, which will yet ring louder in the ears of the special pleader, whose hesitancy proclaimed, on that memorable night, that he did not possess even the courage of a bold bad man—a dubious sort of respectability, indeed, but still in-

of the special pleader, whose hesitatery proclaimed, on that memorable night, that he did not possess even the courage of a hold bad man—a dubious sort of respectability, indeed, but still infinitely preferable to the vacillating weakness that just hovers on the verge of right, and then relapses into wrong—sins and repents, and sins again—is everything by turns, and nothing long?

Of course, Mr. Webster's pligrimage in the South has been a fruiful topic of conversation amongst the politicians. These great progresses of our great men are infinitely amusing. What sounding of premonitery trumpets! What despatching of frusty couriers! What solemn missives, big with mighty commonites, published in all the newspapers! What intense excitement amongst he great commissaries, the hetel-keepers and pastry cooks, of the chief cities on the route! But, after all, cher amic, how fast the day, or rather the dasky twilight of "shames" and empty mockeries is departing! All along the highways and byways of earth, the thousand apostics of a purer political creed unnoticed take their way; and though for them no wine cups are swung round and round with loud "hep, hep, hurra?" nor temples of liberty in painted sugar) rear their heads on corporate monument! Alas! alas! what have one "a regenerated humanity will itself be the appropriate monument! Alas! alas! what have one "a regenerated humanity will itself be the appropriate monument! Alas! alas! what have one "great" men—our colossal heroes of the fields of party politics, whose souls are scarred and stricken—what have they done for the advancement of the great principles of city that the enemies of popular right and human freedom. Mr. Webster has been the adviser of the capitalise of the great principles of city and the respective of the capitalise of the wilds of this Western world? Whilst a Guizof, the premier of a monarchy of the aucient world, has been successfully battling with the enemies of popular right and human freedom. Mr. Webster has been the adviser of the capitalise

more to circulate sound democratic principles in the United States than our own public men and writers! The "People's Journal," published in London, "Punch," Jerrold, Dickens. Elliott, the Howitts, Guizot, Michelet, Sue, the German novelists, are sowing throughout this land the seeds of truth and freedom, whilst our politicians wrangle and plot, and plot and wrangle, about the "succession," and our men of genius write love stories for the "Ladies' Magazines!" Like the air we breathe, our liberty is so common and familiar, that we forget it is a blessing. Let us take care.

A late report of the New York public schools discloses many most interesting facts. The num-

discloses many most interesting facts. The num-ber of children in attendance during the year was 23,433, of whom 1,121 were colored. The library 23.433, of whom 1,121 were colored. The library contains 5,220 volumes, and there were, it appears, 4,542 readers. Miss Sedgwick seems to be a favorite author. Her "Poor Rich Man and Rich Poor Man" was drawn 1,247 times; her "Love Token for Children" 1,077 times; her "Son of a Genius" 1,198 times. The use of the rod, despite the efforts of some reverend barbarians and Christian demons, has been almost abolished in the schools. How much of Judaism has yet to be exercised from Christendom by the benign spirit of the Christian dispensation, which has had its greatest foe in the bigotry and ignorance of many of its own teachers and parents, have been going on for hundreds of years, pertinaciously adhering to the code of blood. The grand and fatal error has been in the attempt to make men afraid of punishment, not of crime itself!

Professor Mitchell, of Cincinnati, has excited great interest here, by his eloquent lectures on

Professor Mitchell, or Cincinnati, has excited great interest here, by his eloquent lectures on astronomy. Crowded audiences have listened to him, and all seem most anxious to become learned in the mysterious gospel of the skies. It is to be hoped that, before the ardor gets down to zero, effective measures will be taken for the erection, in this city or its neighborhood, of an observatory worthy of this metropolis.

fective measures will be taken for the erection, in this city or its neighborhood, of an observatory worthy of this metropolis.

The noble cause of relief to Ireland goes bravely on. On Friday last, three vessels, laden with corn and meal, the Duncan, Boston, and New Haven, sailed for the famine-stricken land. Another vessel has been chartered, to follow these messengers of mercy. The sum of \$89,000 has been expended by the committee in this city. On Saturday evening, Bishop Hughes delivered a lecture on Ireland at the Tabernacle. The tickets were a dollar each, and the proceeds, quite handsome, were appropriated to the great object. The bishop is a very agreeable speaker; his voice is clear and musical. He is about fifty years of age, of dark complexion, Milesian features, stoops slightly, and has very much of that air which somehow always characterizes the Romish ecclesiastic. In the lecture, the reverend gentleman gave a brief but comprehensive sketch of the oppressions and misgovernment of England, in her management of Ireland. He attributed the distressed condition of Ireland to three causes—incompleteness of conquest, bad government, and a vicious system of political economy. Had he added a fourth, the prevalence of superstition, the category would have been more complete. I readily admit the many amiable and excellent traits in the Romish system of religion, but I believe experience has demonstrated that its prereadily admit the many annatic and excellent traits in the Romish system of religion, but I be-lieve experience has demonstrated that its pre-dominance is unfavorable to the prosperity of any people. Some portions of the lecture were quite eloquent. I made notes of them, and append them. Speaking of the present system of political econ-omy, he said:

Speaking of the present system of political economy, he said:

"By this system, I admit, England has become the richest country on the globe; but riches is by no means synonymous with prosperity, when speaking of the physical condition of a whole people; and this system, though it may work well even for national prosperity in certain given times and circumstances, carries with it, in the palmiest days of its success, a principle of disease which will first develop itself on the lower extremities of the social body, and with the lapse of time make itself felt at the very heart and citadel of life; for it is an appalling reflection, that, out of the notive and productive industry of Great Britain, provision must be made for the support of between four and five millions of paupers! This number will be increased by every depressing crisis of commerce or trade—by every blight of sterility which God permits to settle on the fields of the husbandman; and the experiment of Sir Robert Peel, in the imposition of an income tax upon the wealth of Britain, may be regarded as premonitory warning, that although the time has not yet arrived, it is approaching at no sluggish pace, perhaps even now is not far distant, when the mountains of individual wealth in England shall be made comparatively low, and the valleys of pauperism shall be partially filled up. thoud applause.]

"I know that no living man is accountable for that of which I am about to complain. It is older than we are, and it has made us what we are. It is the invisible but all-pervading divinity of the Fisca.—the unseen but sovereign ruler of the temporal affairs of this world! Kings, and Emperors, and Presidents, are but its servants of to-day. Money is the symbol of its worship. We are all its slaves, without any power to emancipate ourselves; and when it demands a hecatomb to be heaped upon its altar, it requires that that hecatomb shall be of the bodies of dead men—dead without violence, and dead without disease! (Loud applause.)

"It will not be disputed, I p

ularly transmitted.

The weather has been very variable for the last The weather has been very variable for the last day or two. At Hudson, the ice was still firm at last accounts. This morning, whilst I write, (one o'clock A. M.,) a violent gale is sweeping over the city. My window looks out on the churchyard of Trinity. A torrent of rain is pouring down on the roof of the cathedral, and the grey stones which mark the spots where the ashes of the forgotten dead have long since mingled with the earth, whilst the aged trees, grim sentinels of the tombs, toss their branches and moan aloud, as if complaining of the troubled blast, fierce almost as that

Which howls down from Siberia's waste, And strips the forest in its haste!

Boston, March 20, 1847.

To the Editor of the National Era:

The weather here is delightful—the sky bright and clear, and the sun as warm almost as summer. Whether it is a specimen of the coming spring, or not, remains to be seen, but it has been suggested that the weather is rather upon its good behaviour just now, in consequence of the recent arrival of Professor Espy, of your city, who is understood to exercise a general superintendence over such matters, perhaps with a major general's powers. However this may be, the ladies mean to make the most of the blessing, and the streets fairly swarm with them this morning.

Quite a crash took place yesterday on the Maine railroad, caused by an accident which occurred to the freight train passing down, and which threw some of the cars off the track. One of them, loaded with eggs and potatoes, was smashed to pieces,

the freight train passing down, and which threw some of the cars off the track. One of them, loaded with eggs and potatoes, was smashed to pieces, contents and all. The injury done to the road was considerable, the rail, being torn up for a distance of 300 feet. The cause of the accident would seem to have been a rail, which had started from its place, and projected above the level of the road.

A wordy warfare has been going on for some time between Hon. Horace Mann, the Secratary of the Board of Education, and the Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, of this city. A sermon preached by Mr. Smith some months since, and subsequently printed, under the title of "The Ark of God on a new Cart," contained strictures upon the common schools of the city, and those who managed them, and comments on the efforts which it asserted had been made to expel alike the Bible and the rod from them, and also the course which had been taken, under the name of "liberality," to exclude all religious teachings from the schools, except such as favored Unitarianism. These strictures being thought to point at Mr. Mann, a reply was soon forthcoming from that gentleman, then a rejoinder from Mr. Smith, another from Mr. Mann, and so on. Some sharp things have been said on both sides, and many hard ones, and the controversy seems likely to end as a majority of contests do: each retains his own opinion, and believes he has utterly discomfitted the other; and with this soothing balm he binds up the various cuts and bruises which he has himself received in the encounter, and goes forth to seek new conquests and new victories!

"Montes parturiunt, nascitur ridiculus mus."

treaty of Vienna, has forfeited her claim to the payment (£120,000 per annum) which we had very foolishly agreed to pay to her Dutch creditors. To every philanthropist it is more gratifying to find that the Cracow spoliation is condemned the on ground of its gross injustice, its violation of the eternal laws of right, and its tendency to promulgate the law of the strongest, throughout the world. Dukes, marquesses, earls, are titles for which we have a great homage on this side of the Atlantic, and it augurs favorably for the last rem-Atlantic, and it augurs favorably for the last remnant of Polish nationality, that those who wear

nant of Polish nationality, that those who wear these badges of honor are not afraid to identify themselves with oppressed humanity.

I enclose you a copy of the latest engagement entered into with the chiefs of Cape Mount, west coast of Africa, on which I beg to express my hope that the chiefs will not be left very long to complain that legitimate commerce has not yet replaced the horrid trade of other days. ed the horrid trade of other days.

The attention of the Manchester manufacturers

is just directed to India, as the source from which they hope to supply the deficiencies experienced in the cotton market. The war in India has materially interfered with the power of the East Interially interfered with the power of the East India Company to supply one of the means of favoring the expectations to which I refer, by giving
more liberal encouragement to the great railway
undertakings of that country. Your slave proprictors may keep a sharp lookout, however; for
the people of this country are determined that
every means which they can employ for the purpose of discouraging their abominable craft shall
be most vigorously employed.

Very great encouragement is now being given

Very great encouragement is now being given to emigration from Ireland to "the beautiful land of the West," and you may be on the qui vive for large arrivals of those who have just escaped by "the skin of their teeth" from the horrors of

starvation.

Notwithstanding the great distress felt here on account of the state of Ireland, I am much gratified in being able to give you a satisfactory account of

It is a significant characteristic of our age, that these subjects are so widely discussed. This famine in Ireland will teach Christendom the expediency, if not the duty, of regarding life as worthy of some consideration as well as property.

I will have some arrangements completed in a few days, by which I will be enabled to keep you well informed with regard to the movements in aid of the great cause to which you are devoted, in the East and throughout this State. A resume of the general news of the city, and a variety of intelligence which does not get into the newspapers, but which may interest your readers, will also be regularly transmitted. produced by the loan of £8,000,000 is very trifling, and may be regarded as a strong proof of the immense moneyed power which the country possesses. It is the general opinion, that the loan has been contracted on terms favorable to the Government, especially as debentures of the best railway companies, offering undoubted security, may be procured, yielding 4½ per cent. interest, and others of highly respectable standing at 5 per cent.

Had I received longer notice, I should have prepared for this mail a variety of information de-

pared for this mail a variety of information de omnibus relus et quibusdam alus; but I have been able to do no more to-day than to show my readi-ness to serve the National Era, with whose sacred ness to serve the National Era, with whose sacred object I most deeply sympathize. I must write you by the next packet, and conclude with the best wishes for the success of your undertaking, and the cause it is intended to promote. I am, dear sir, yours, most truly,
W. Owen.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The last Concord Patriot has returns of the vote for Governor from the whole State, except 11 small towns or "locations" in Coos county. county aggregates are as follows:

1847. Total 30,447 21,072 8,505 26,649 17,619 10,458 Williams ahead 870 Do. behind 1,428
The remaining places gave (last year) Williams
353, all others 76. The same vote new would give

Williams 1,147 majority in the State.

TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EU-

The steamship Hibernia reached her pier at East Boston at about half past six o'clock on Saturday evening.

Her news is to the 4th inst., twenty-eight days later than any before received. Her news is to the 4th inst., twenty-eight days later than any before received.

An express, in anticipation of the overland mail, arrived in London on the 24th ult. The treaty with the Sikhs, given in our last, was duly ratified between Dhullup Singh and the Governor General on Christmas day, and the two august personages just named were to meet at Lahore on New Year's day.

The Nawawa Amor Mahomet Sahan, the instigator of the late disturbance in the province of Bhotal, together with the two sons engaged with him in insurrectionary movements, have been ordered to be imprisoned in the stronghold fortress of Assorghier.

of Assorghier.

The affairs of the Mizams dominions are again relapsing into their former deplorable condition, and will continue to do so unless our residents are

relapsing into their former deplorable condition, and will continue to do so unless our residents are authorized to interfere more than heretofore. Fresh disturbances have broken out amongst the Khondo of Goomsoor, consequent upon the measures pursued by our agent for the suppression of barbarous sacrifices of human beings, periodically performed by them.

The town of Madras has lately been visited by cholera, which, at the latest dates, had declined. The country, with this exception, is healthy throughout, and the weather cool and agreeable.

MARKETS.

Cotton.—There has been some revival in the demand from the trade, with a considerable inquiry from exporters and on speculation, and the prices generally have been slightly in favor of holders; the market, however, closes quietly, and no change can be made in the quotations of last week. At a public sale, 160 bags of Low Sea Island were offered, but only 20 were sold at 7½d. to 10¾d. Taken by speculators, 6,500 American, &c.; for export, 1,200 American, 50 Egyptian, and 150 Surat. The sales for the last week are 26,140. Conn.—The corn trade has been in a very fluctuating condition during the month of February; at the time of the sailing of the Cambria, the price of wheat continued to give way, occasionally rapidly, until from the commencement of the re-

Stephen Strong, W. W. Woodworth, John Morris, Isaac Parish,

Joseph Russell.

Pennsylvania. James Thompson, Richard Brodhead. James Black, Jacob Erdm Henry D. Foster, Wm. S. Garvin, Charles J. Ingersoll. Moses McClean. New Jersey. Joseph Edsall.

Michigan.

William Sawyer Henry St. John. Wm. W. Wick, Robert D. Owen Thomas J. Henley Illinois.
Orlando B. Ficklin. Stephen A. Douglass Robert Smith, A. McClernand. Shepherd Leffler.

John S. Chipman. From the New Orleans Picayune, March 14.

FROM THE ARMY. The latest authentic accounts from Gen. Taylor—The summons of Santa Anna, and reply of Gen. Taylor—Latest despatches from Monterey—Fortification of Los Muertos—Abundonment of Cerralvo— Occupation of Marin, Mier, &c., by the Mexicans-Contradiction of McCulloch's capture, &c.

The United States schooner Arispe arrived in The United States schooner Arispe arrived in port yesterday afternoon, from the mouth of the Rio Grande, having sailed thence on the 6th inst.

Dr. Jarvis, of the United States army, came passenger on her. He is the bearer of despatches from Col. Curtis, in command at Camargo, to the Government at Washington.

Dr. Jarvis left Camargo on the 2d instant. There had been nothing received there from Gen.

Taylor for several days. The rumors which pre-

Taylor for several days. The rumors which prevailed were brought through by Mexicans, and were of the most contradictory character. To enwere of the most contradictory character. To en-able us to distinguish what is known to be true from what is merely rumored, and thus to correct as far as possible the exaggerated reports in cir-culation, Dr. Jarvis has, at our request, furnished us with the following memoranda of events during the month of February, of which he was person-ally cognizent. ally cognizant:

MEMORANDA OF DR. JARVIS. Memoranda of Dr. Jarvis.

Left Montercy on morning of the 3d of February for Matamoros. At that time no apprehension or expectation of the approach of Santa Anna towards Saltillo was entertained, either by us or the Mexicans, so far as we could learn from the latter. A large force of cavalry was known, however, to be in front of Gen. Taylor, which, of course, was made known by their capture of the detachment of Arkansas and Kentucky cavalry advanced beyond San Incarnacion. The force of cavalry on this side of the Sierra Madre, under command of Gen. Urvea, estimated at from six to eight thousand, was said to be at Victoria, and part as far towards Montercy as Mount Morales, when I left the former place. They were, in fact, in Victoria at the time our troops marched to that in Victoria at the time our troops marched to that place in January last, and returned to Tula as an advance brigade, under Gen. Quitman, entered the town. They were supposed to be acting as a corps of observation, and a belief was entertained that they would seize the first favorable opportunity to strike on our line of communication be-tween Camargo and Monterey, and capture such trains as should happen to be on the road at the time. Gen. Taylor must have apprehended some intentions of this kind, for, on my arrival at Mat-

nnentons of this kind, for, on my arrival at Mat-amoros, I found them fortifying the plaza of that place, in consequence of orders just received from Gen. Taylor to guard against the sudden attack of the whole or part of this force. I left Camargo on the morning of the 26th of February, to return to Monterey, in company with a train of 70 wagons, laden with supplies, and es-corted by a company of Kentacky carely under corted by a company of Kentucky cavalry, under command of Capt. T. F. Marshall, and a detach-ment of twenty men belonging to the 2d dragoons. We had not proceeded five miles, when an orordered by a company of Kentucky avalry, under command of Capt. T. P. Marshall, and a detachment of twenty men belonging to the 2d dragoons. We had not proceeded five miles, when an order arrived for our return, in consequence of instructions just received by express, which passed to so the road, directed to the quartermaster at Captain of the control of the contr

nation we give in another column, from Tampico, be entirely authentic, the messenger would not reach his destination till the departure of all the troops which can be spared from that point. It would seem, however, that from Tampico, by the way of Victoria, Gen. Taylor must look for his reinforcements.

reinforcements.

The Mexican citizens in the valley of the Rio Grande are abandoning their homes in crowds.

Matamoros and Camargo are stripped of their native inhabitants. They dread the approach of their own army more than the presence of ours. No fears are expressed for the safety of Camargo, where we have a vast amount of stores. There are 1,500 fighting men in the place, including all classes. They are well armed, and the place so strongly fortified, that it will not probably be attended.

tempted.

We are most happy to say that the reported capture of McCulloch and his command is unfounded. If harm has occurred to him, it must have been somewhere beyond Monterey. We have an abundant supply of reported incidents by this arrival, many of which are interest-

ing, and would be important were they authentic; but enough is known with certainty of the posi-tion of affairs on the Rio Grande and at Saltillo, to excite alarm, without aggravating it by Mexi-From the New Orleans Commercial Times, March 15.

STILL LATER FROM BRAZOS.

From the New Oricans Commercial Times, March 15.

STILL LATER FROM BRAZOS.

The following letter, dated the 7th instant which was politely furnished us by a gentlemant late last evening, throws more light on the silication of the state of varieties of the varieties of the state of varieties of the varieties of the state of varieties of the varieties of the state of varieties of the varieties of the

March 25.

**REE PRODUCE STORE, Wholesale and Retail, northwest corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, Philadelphia, late Joel Fisher's.) The subscriber, having procured a new stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, in addition to that purchased of Joel Fisher, all of which may be relied on as the product of Free Lubor, now offers them for sale at the above place. He respectfully invites the patronage of those who give a preference to such goods, and of his friends and the public generally. Being the wholesale and retail agent of the American Free Produce Association, for the sale of the cotton goods manufactured by those associations, he will be prepared to furnish a greater variety of Dry Goods than has heretofore been offered at this establishment.

March 4.—Im GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

**BIRNEY & BROTHER, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner of Lower Market and Sycamore streets, Cincinnat, O. The above articles are of the best quality, and may be had at reasonable rates. Physicians and country merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves. Cash paid for Ginseng, Beeswax, Flaxseed, &c.

**DLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY DLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY D. B. BIRNEY.

**DLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY D. B. BIRNEY.

**DLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY D. B. BIRNEY.

D. B. BIRNEY.

PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY
AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' FURNISHING DEPOOTS;
awarded the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, and
two highest honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the
New York, and Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for
the most splendid colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus
ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.
Instructions given in the art.
A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on hand,
at the lowest cash prices.
New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 126 Chesnut street;
Boston, 75 Court and 58 Hanover streets; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore street; Washington, Pennsylvania avenue; Petersburg, Virginia, Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and
Wainut, and 176 Main street; Saratoga Springs, Broadway;
Pagis, 127 Vicilie Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church
street.

TROOTH ACHE CURED IN ONE MINUTE. BY THE

TOOTH ACHE CURED IN ONE MINUTE, BY THE USE OF THE CLOVE ANODYNE.—This is an excellent article, and will cure the most violent tooth ache or pain in the guins in one minute. The Clove Anodyne is not unpleasant to the taste or injurious to the teeth, and will permanently cure any tooth to which it may be applied.

The following testimony, from one of our most distinguished practical Dentists, will be considered sufficient evidence of its merits:

NEW YORK, December 19, 1844.

WILLIAM M. SMITH,
Deputy Clerk of Common Pleas.
State of Ohio, Montgomery County, City of Duyton, 3:
I cheerfully concur in the above statement, made by the clerk as above set forth, as witness my hand and official seal, of said city, this 14th day of November, 1946.
[L. s.] WILLIAM J. KcKINNEY, Mayor.

Major H. Gebhart; F. Gebhart, merchrnt; J. A. Walters, M. D.; John Rench, commission merchant; J. A. Aughinbaugh.

ANCERS CURED.—Roots Extracted without the Knife.

CANCERS CURED.—Roots Extracted without the Knife.

R. S. Newron, M. D., performs all operations upon Cancers, Schirrus Breaste, Indurated Tumors, Scrofula, or Ulcers, with his new discovered Remedy, which has proved to be one of the greatest discoveries of the age, and has proved itself to possess medical properties unequalled by any medicine now used or ever known by the medical profession. His method of treatment is new, safe, and peculiar, and has given him a reputation for radically curing the above diseases not equalled by any other regularly educated physician living, without the knife, as can be seen by references.

In all cases, the patient must vinit me in Cincinnati, Ohio, and be under my immediate care. All communications must be addressed to Cincinnati, post paid.

CERTIFICATE.

We would just say to the afflicted, that we have been the subjects of Cancer, and pronounced incurable by some of the most eminent physicians and professors of the day, and have been radically cured by Dr. N.'s new remedies within the last five years.

NANCY GREEN, New Lisbon, O.

NANCY GREEN, New Lisbon, O.
E. F. HARMON, Kanawha, Va.
HANNAH HEPHNER, New Lisbon, O.
JOHN LANSLEY, McConnellsville, O.
JOHN N. KERR, Gallipolis, O.
MARY STEEL, Harrisonburg, Va.
I names could be given, if called for, of those
pared within a few years.
HEPHPERMONE.

who have been cured within a rew years.

REFERENCES.

Darius Davenport and Rev. W. P. Strickland, Cincinnati;
W. H. Brisbane, M. D., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. W. McGuire,
Jackson, Missouri; Rev. E. M. Boring, Athens, Ohio; Hon.
S. F. Vinton, Gallipolis, Ohio.

Office on Sixth street, between Main and Walnut streets,

the form of the case was been for each wash form to the case which the case was a second and properly and formed as a second and properly and properly and properly and proper

piles, all chest diseases, such as asthma, oppression, pairs; also, sore lips, chapped hands, tumors, cutaneous eruptions, nervous diseases, and of the spine, there is probably no medicine now known so good; and as for burns, it has not its equal in the world.

Pimples on the Face, Masculine Skin, Gross Surface.—Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften, until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

Worms.—If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children, taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them, especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," vermfuges, pills, &c. The truth ia, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now, let me say to parents, that this salve will always tell if a child has worms. I will drive every vestige of them away. There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

Toild.—Although I have said little about it as a hair restorative, yet I will stake it against the world. They may bring their oils, far and near, and mine will restore the hair two cases to their one.

Old Sores.—That some sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the insensible perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This salve will always provide for such emergencies.

Rhewnatism.—It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases. In all cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture can be started, the criss has passed, and the danger is over. The all-heading olintment will, in

ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

JAMES McALISTER & CO.,

Sole Proprietors of the above Medicine.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

As the All-healing Ointment has been greatly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the public, that "no ointment will be genuine unless the names of James McAlister, or Jumes McAlister & Co., are wait TERN with a PER upon EVERY label." Now, we hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars, to be paid on conviction, in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and ointment.

the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and ointment.

127 To be had of ELY & CAMPBELL, Lower Market, between Main and Sycamore streets; also, of G. F. THOMAS, Main street, between Third and Fourth, Cincinnati. Jan. 7.

127 Will the papers friendly to freedom please give the following advertisement an insertion, and oblige BELA MARSH.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF SLAVERY, by Lysander Spooner; published by BELA MARSH, and for sale at 25 Cornhill, Boston, and at the ANT-SLAVERY DEPOSITORY, No. 5 Spruge street, New York. Price 25 cents. Postage on the book for any distance is but 6 cents. A person remitting §1, post paid, can have four copies sent by mail. A liberal discount will be made to booksellers and agents who buy to sell again.

127 Will the publishers of Anti-Slavery papers please to keep a supply on hand for sale?

BECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Garrison, discreening to its conclusions on the ground.

keep a supply on hand for sale?

Mr. Garrison, disagreeing to its conclusions on the ground that the words of the Constitution do not fully express the intentions of its authors, yet says: "His logic may be faultless, as a merely logical effort. We admit Mr. Spoorer's reasoning to be ingenious—perhaps, as an effort of logic, unanswerable. It impresses us as the production of a mind equally honost and acute. He ability, and the importance of the subject on which it treats, will doubtless secure for it a wide circulation and a careful perusal."

I were be an honest atenupt to answer it. Neither priest nor politician, lawyer nor judge, will ever dare undertake to sunder that iron-linked chain of argument which rons straight through the book, from beginning to end."

Mr. Gerri Smith, in a letter to the Liberty Press, (Utica,) says: "It is admirable. I warmly commend it to you and your readers. High as were my opinions of his ability, they are higher now that I have read his argument in favor of his position that there is no legal or constitutional slavery in this antion."

Mr. Or P. Rogers, agreeing with some of its positions, and antion of the subject with the standard of the subject, but from the subject of the subject, but from the subject of the subject, but from the high subject of the subject, but from the high subject of the subject, but from the subject of the sub

friend and protector of saxets).

The Indiana Freewan says: "Every Abolitionist should have this admirable work, and keep it in constant circulation among his neighbore."

The Worcester Egis says: "This work is one of the ablest, perhaps the ablest review of all the arguments pro and con, upon the subject of elsavery, that has yet emanated from the American press. No one who feels the least interest whagever in this great question should fail to possess himself of a copy."

JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY.

The death of this distinguished philanthropist, the tidings of which reached us by the last Britthe tidings of which reached us by the list Brit-ish steamer, deserves more than a passing notice from the friends of the slave in this country. He-was born at Earlham, near Norwich, England, in the year 1788, and was in the 59th year of his age at his death. Mr. Gurney was a member of the Society of Friends. He was a scholar of no mean society of Friends. He was a scharlot in mean accomplishments, a man possessing an unusual share of varied and practical knowledge, of great wealth, of dignified manners and commanding person, all of which were made to minister to an active benevolence in every department of Christian reform. His exertions in the cause of humanity took a wide range. The reformation of prison discipline—the modification and humanization of the criminal code—the diffusion of general education. the criminal code—the diffusion of general education—the distribution of the Scriptures—the cause
of universal peace—the promotion of temperance—
the improvement of the poor laws—the abolition
of the slave trade and of slavery—all found in him
a steady, active, able, and munificent friend. He
was the early advocate of West India emancipation, and shared in the counsels and labors of its
first patrons, Clarkson, Wilberforce, Buxton,
Brougham, McIntosh, Macaulay, Stephen, Suffield, Sturge, and their associates. As early as
1824, he caused a public meeting to be convened
in the country of Norfolk, where he resided, over
which the high sheriff presided, and on which ocwhich the high sheriff presided, and on which oc-casion he delivered an able speech; and, in oppocasion he delivered an able speech; and, in opposition to some of the nobility of the shire, procured a petition to be adopted, calling upon Parliament for "the immediate mitigation, and, with as little delay as possible, the final and entire abolition of British and colonial slavery." The same year he attended and addressed a general meeting of the friends of the cause in Freemason's Hall, London, at which Wilberforce, McIntosh, Broughham, Buxton, Denman, and Lushington, were his associates. Although in the early part of his caham, Buxton, Denman, and Lusnington, were insassociates. Although, in the early part of his career, he advocated the doctrine of gradual emancipation, as did all the other friends of the cause, yet he was found among the first to adopt the grand principle, that "immediate and unconditional abolition is the right of the slave and the duty of the master"—which ever after was the duty of the master"—which ever after was the rallying cry of British Abolitionists. During the exciting and eventful years from 1830 to 1834, which immediately preceded and resulted in the abolition of slavery, and the substitution therefor of the apprenticeship, Mr. Gurney was ever fore-most, with tongue, pen, and purse, to carry for-ward the work. When the friends of the slave saw that the operation of the new system was cru-elly oppressive to the negroes, and was but little better than slavery under a milder name, our de-ceased friend buckled on his armor again, and, joining the band led by Joseph Sturge, broke ground against it, and demanded its total demoliground against it, and demanded its total demoli-tion. And, after a brief but severe struggle, he had the gratification of seeing complete freedom granted to the West India bondmen, on the 1st of August, 1841. The warm heart and inquiring mind of Mr. Gurney prompted him to visit the ob-jects of his solicitude in their own sea-girt homes, and witness with his own eyes "the horrors of abolition." Accordingly, he spent the winter of 1839 in visiting the freedmen of the various West India islands. Returning to Europe, he took this country in his way, and spent the spring and sum-mer months of 1840 in travelling through the United States, preaching to congregations in the cities and large towns, and holding private con-sultations with influential slaveholders and abolitionists. It was during this tour that he published his little volume of "Familiar and Friendly Letters to Henry Clay, of Kentucky," describing the beneficial results which had followed emanci-pation in the West Indies, and urging the adop-tion of the same course in regard to American slavery. After his return to England, he travelled on the continent of Europe, visiting France, Holland, Denmark, and Sweeden, at various periods, and urging upon the sovereigns and leading statesmen of those countries the wisdom and duty of abolishing their colonial slavery. In one of these visits, in 1842, we believe, he was accompanied by his distinguished sister, Mrs. Fry; and in addition to the anti-slavery purposes of their tour, they spent much time in promoting the obin addition to the anti-stavery purposes of their tour, they spent much time in promoting the ob-ject which, during her remarkable life, was so near her heart—exploring the prisons of the old world, and administering instruction and consolation to

believe, in 1844. The results of his labors are seen in the agitation of the abolition cause in nearly all the Governments of Europe which hold coloall the Governments of Europe which hold colonial slaves. But we have given a very imperfect sketch of the philanthropic labors of this excellent man; for, though he was a prominent actor in the anti-slavery conflicts, his hand was never withdrawn from those other humane enterprises which enlisted his youthful energies. Every good cause, and especially every reform which tended to elevate and improve the depressed classes of his countrymen, found in him a constant advocate. Nor was he less distinguished for his private and home charities, than for his more public and imposing labors. He fed the hungry and clothed the posing labors. He fed the hungry and clothed the naked at his own door. His princely wealth he distributed with a liberal hand in works of charidistributed with a liberal hand in works of charity and mercy. His catholic spirit, and, though a Friend in doctrine, garb, and speech, his freedom from sectarian bigotry, endeared him to Christians of all denominations. It is doubted whether he had an enemy in his native country. The remains of this beautiful specimen of the fine Christian gentleman were attended to their final resting place by the largest concourse of sympathizing and admiring friends which ever convened on any similar occasion in the county of Norfolk.—Emancinator.

the prisoners.

Mr. Gurney's last visit to the continent was, we

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

Marshall was noted for extreme plainness of person and address, and a childlike simplicity of character. His carelessness of his personal attire, in early life particularly, is well known, and on one occasion, (as stated in the Literary Messenger.) while travelling, occasioned his being refused admittance into a public house. On the occasion admittance into a public house. On the occasion which we are now to relate, it caused him the loss of a generous fee. Marshall, when just rising on the professional ladder, was one morning strolling through the streets of Richmond, attired in a plain linen roundsbout and shorts, with his hat under his arm, from which he was eating cherries, when he stopped on the porch of the Eagle hotel, indulged in some little pleasantry with the landlord, and passed on. Mr. P., an elderly gentleman from the country, then present, who had a case coming on before the court of appeals, was referred by the landlord to Marshall, as the best advocate for him to employ. But the careless languid air of the landlord to Marshall, as the best advocate for him-to employ; but the careless, languid air of the young lawyer had so prejudiced Mr. P. that he re-fused to engage him. On entering court, Mr. P. was a second time referred to him by the clerk of the court, and a second time he declined. At this moment entered Mr. V., a venerable looking legal gentleman, in a powdered wig and black coat, whose dignified appearance produced such an impression upon Mr. P., that he at once engaged him. In the first case which came on, Marshall and Mr. V. both addressed the court. The vast inferiority of both addressed the court. The vast inferiority of his advocate was so apparent, that, at the close of the case, Mr. P. introduced himself to young Marshall, frankly stated the prejudice which had caused him, in opposition to advice, to employ Mr. V.; that he extremely regretted his error, but knew not how to remedy it. He had come into the city with one hundred dollars, as his lawyer's fee, which he had paid, and had but five left, which, if Mr. Marshall chose, he would cheerfully give him which he had paid, and had but five left, which, if Mr. Marshall chose, he would cheerfully give him for assisting in the case. Marshall, pleased with the incident, accepted the offer; not, however, without passing a sly joke at the omnipotence of a powdered wig and black coat. Marshall was accustomed to go to market, and frequently unattended. Nothing was more usual than to see him returning at sunrise, with poultry in one hand and vegetables in the other.

On one of these occasions, a would-be fashionable young man, from the North, who had recently removed to Richmond, was swearing violently because he could hire no one to take home his turkey. Marshall stepped up, and, ascertaining of

because he could hire no one to take home his turkey. Marshall stepped up, and, ascertaining of him where he lived, replied, "That is my way, and I will take it for you." When arrived at his dwelling, the young man inquired, "What shall I pay you?" (O, nothing," was the rejoinder, "you are welcome; it was on my way, and no trouble." "Who is that polite old geutleman who brought home my turkey for me?" inquired the other of a bystander, as Marshall stepped away. "That," replied he, "is John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States." The young man, astounded, exclaimed, "Why did he bring home my turkey?" "To give you a severe reprimand, and teach you to attend to your own business," was the answer.

COLONEL JONATHAN P. MILLER.

Last week, in our absence, the death of this distinguished and lamented fellow-citizen was announced; but we are unwilling to let the event pass without some further expression of the esteem which we have good reason to believe was entertained for the deceased by this entire community. Col. Miller was a native of Randolph, in this State, and fitted for college at the academy in that town. Before entering, however, he obeyed the call of his country, and enlisted into the army, where, if we mistake not, he spent two years, and a portion of the time in active service. He was a member of Burlington college at the time of its destruction by fire, in 1824. In the July following, he embarked from Boston for Greece, and, when arrived there, entered the Grecian service; ng, he embarked from Boston for Greece, and, shen arrived there, entered the Grecian service; was engaged in several battles, and suffered many privations, in common with the ill-fated Greeks Hereturned in November, 1826, after an absence

of over two years, and, during the winter, was occupied, in this and other States, in lecturing upon the condition of Greece, and soliciting contributions to its aid. In February, 1827, and while thus engaged, he received a letter from the executive committee for the relief of the Greeks, of New York city in this letter. tive committee for the relief of the Greeks, of New York city, inviting him to undertake the agency of distributing a cargo of provisions and clothing, made up by contribution, to the destitute men, women, and children, and non-combatants of Greece. He sailed from New York in March, 1827, and discharged the arduous duty assigned him to the satisfaction of the committee. He returned in May, 1827, and the journal kept by him was published by the Harpers, entitled "The Condition of Greece in 1827-28." On his return to this country, he brought with him two orphan brothers, who are now educated and well settled in this country.

n this country.

After his return from Greece, Col. Miller en tered upon the practice of the law in this village, which he pursued for several years. He was elected for one or more years to the State Legislature and, whilst there, if we mistake not, broke ground in favor of those measures for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Cerritories, and the prohibition of the inter-State

Territories, and the prohibition of the inter-state slave trade, which have in late years received the unanimous sanction of our Legislature, and also been adopted by most of the free States.

From the first inception of the anti-slavery movement in this country, Col. Miller espoused the cause of the crushed slave of America with the same generous sympathy and devotion that had previously marked his labors in behalf of the suffering Greeks. In 1940, he visited London, and took an active part in the World's Anti-Slavery Convention. His unremitting labors in the Lib convention. This unrealizable property cause for the last ten years—his great sacrifices of money, time, personal feelings, and public reputation—the best possible evidences of his hearty and conscientions devotion to the cause—have particularly endeared him to the hearts of his co-laborers who have learned, by sad experience, to place a high estimate upon the few who boldly open their mouths for the dumb, and plead

boldly open their mouths for the dumb, and plead the cause of the poor and needy.

As a citizen, Col. Miller was generally beloved.

Generous, kind to the sick, charitable to the poor
of every nation and color, his loss will be deeply
felt, and his memory will be held in grateful remembrance by multitudes who have received aid at his liberal hand. Of a warm, ardent, inpulsive temperament—and which had been heightened for the last few years by severe physical disability— Col. Miller was not without the proneness to those momentary faults and excesses which are consequent, more or less, upon such a nature as his; but no man could be more alive to them than himself, or more forward to acknowledge and make every amend that the heart of man could desire And that the few personal opponents—we will not say enemies—that Col. Miller had while living, were for opinion's sake, rather than for any radical feet of the heart, is abundantly shown by the fact that a deep feeling of grief and bereavemen pervades the entire community.

" Peace be with thee, O our brother,

For the National Era. THE GERM OF LIBERTY.

BY D. W. BELISLE. On Plymouth's bleak and sterile rock
A band of Pligrims stood,
Unsheltered from the tempest shock
Which shook the gloomy wood.
And while the cold, ungenial air
Hung on each rock and tree
A frosty fringe, they planted there
The germ of LIBERTY.

The Indian from his covert gazed, His bow and hatchet fell; Awe filled his heart—he stood amazed As with a magic spell. He saw that bold and fearless hand, Whose hearts beat high and free, Resolve to make his native land

Resolve to make #15 matrice.
THE HOME OF LIBERTY. The dusky vistas of the wood Were closed in darker night;
Still, there the Pilgrim Fathers stood—
A wilderness in sight;
And yet, as Memory backward traced
Its flight across the sea,
Before their God they knelt around
The shrine of LIBERTY.

The bloody stains of War, since then, Columbia's soil have wet; But o'er her sunny hills and streams That Tree is waving yet. Would that its boughs might wider spread, Until its branches twined

A massive fortress round the world, Protecting all mankind. The slave would then throw off his chains, War's burning curse would cease, Ip to the clouds, and back to e

Its heavenly blessings shed Honesdale, Pa., March 13, 1947. For the National Era

> No costly fabric rears, Earth for the weary one, Through life the heir of tears, When tears and life are done Better and sweet far more, Asylum from our woes, Earth's bosom, while soft o'er Her mantle green she throws

EARTH'S ASYLUM.

I hear thee breathe a prayer,
Thou of the downcast eye:
"Earth, take thy dust I wear;
Heaven beckens me on high."

To thee grave's herald wears
No livery of gloom
Through life, thou heir of tears,
When tears and life are done.

THE CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE. The crowned heads of Europe are thus sketched y a recent letter writer from the old world, who

by a recent letter writer from the old world, who speaks well of these high dignitaries:

Eight of the twenty monarchs are Protestants, nine are Roman Catholics, two are of the Greek church, and one a Mahomedan. Those belonging to the Greek church are the Emperor of Russia and the King of Greece. Four of them are men of irreproachable character. Many of them are as respectable as our public men whom we delight to honor. The Queens are all of spotless character, which could not have been said of former times.

The King of Prussia is decidedly a pious man. Several of the Queens are true Christians, as I think, and among these is the Queen of France. She reads many religious books. As to talent, Louis Philippe, King of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, are admitted to rank first; and Louis Philippe stands precininently above them all. He was educated at a French college, spent many years in foreign lands,

French college, spent many years in foreign lands, and then sixteen years quietly pursuing his studies. Talleyrand said he had no idea of his vast acquirements before he was his minister, after he became King. He speaks English with ease, and never pronounced but one word wrong, and that was ice, which he calls hice. This he had learned from the English cockneys, when he lived in England. He had no minister who was his equal.

The King of Prussia is nearly the equal of Louis Philippe; he speaks English well, but not so well as the King of the French. He is a selfmade man. He was not allowed to get his educa-tion at the German universities, as he desired, as

it was thought degrading to the King's son to associate with other young men. He regrets to this day that he was not permitted to go to the universities and associate with the students. The King of Sweden graduated at college, and is a fine scholar.

The Emperor of Russia is not inferior in talent

The Emperor of Russia is not inferior in talent; but he came unexpectedly to the throne, at the age of 27 or 28 years; his brother, the lawful heir to the throne, having abdicated in his favor. He had no time to read. Being a great monarch, his duties are most arduous. A man of great wealth and talent had governed his brother Alexander. When Nicholas came to the throne, in less than three days he came to see him, unasked. Nicholas said to him, "Who asked you to appear before me? I know you governed my brother, and imposed upon his weakness. I give you three days to arrange your affairs in St. Petersburg, after which you will retire to your country seat;" which he did, and has remained there ever since.

The King of Sweden is a literary man, and is the author of several books. He gave me a copy of his work on Prison Discipline, just published. The King of Holland is not so popular—is an older man, about 54. He was distinguished at the battle of Waterloo, and badly wounded. The King of Denmark is a man of fair talents, but of no decision of character.

The manners of these Princes are polished, easy, and simple. Such are the characters of the nobles

The manners of these Princes are polished, easy, and simple. Such are the characters of the nobles of Europe, whom I have seen. It is easy to converse with them. They are, however, more formal to diplomatists. There is more difficulty to get along with our distinguished men, who sometimes assume a tone of haughtiness which I never saw in a Prince. The monarchs ordinarily, and their Queens, dress in the same plain way as other well-bred people. In public, they of course appear in aplendor. The Queens wear, on ordinary occasions, very little jewelry. In the family of the Emperor of Russin and the King of the French, there is great affection.

VARIETY AT SEA.—A traveller, less diffuse than travel-writers in general, sums up his passage from England to America in the following lines:

THE PERIODICAL PRESS.

The Jamestown (Chautauque) Journal publishes lecture, delivered as one of an academic course y D. Sherman. Esq., which gives an interesting istory of the Periodical Press, derived from auhentic sources, and exceedingly well presented. The first newspaper was issued (in manuscript) t Venice, in 1583, and was called the "Gazette." The first printed newspaper was published in England, in 1588, called "The English Mercury,

Imprinted by Her Majesty's Printer." This pa-per was not regularly published. The first periodical newspaper was published at In 1624, the "Public Intelligencer and London Gazette" was established. Soon afterward, various papers "had their entrances und exits" in London, among which were, "The Scots Dove," "The Parliament Kite," "The Secret Owl," &c.

"The Spectator" was the first purely literary urnal. It appeared in 1711. This publication. as it is known, owes its immortality to Addison.
"The Tattler," conducted by Sir Richard Steele,
though published a short time previous, was not

though published a short time previous, was not exclusively literary.

The first French newspaper was published at Paris, in 1631, by Ronandot, a physician.

The first "Literary Journal and Review" ever published was "The Journal des Savans," commenced in 1665, in France.

There are now published in France 750 journals, of which, 310 are political.

The first American paper was the "Boston News Letter," which appeared on the 24th of April, 1719. "The Boston Gazette" was started soon after. The third American newspaper was the "Ameri-

ean Weekly Mercury," which appeared in Phila-lelphia on the 22d of December, 1719. The fourth American newspaper was the "New England Courant," established at Boston, August 17, 1721, by James Franklin, elder brother to him ered the name so illustrious.

For the National Era. THE CONSTITUTION AND SLAVERY. No. 2.

In attempting to ascertain the true import of the onstitution of the United States, and of the laws nacted under it, no arbitrary, unusual, or illegiti nate rules of construction should be adopted.

suppose, then, that—

First. The language must be taken in its plain, ordinary, and obvious sense.

Second. Each clause must be taken to be in harmonic manner. mony with all other clauses; or, the whole instru-ment must be consistent with itself.

Third. The meaning of the instrument must be determined by its language; and historical or other evidence must be admitted only where the lan-

guage is ambiguous or fairly susceptible of different constructions.

Fourth. That such a construction must prevail s agrees with the declared and admitted purposes

f the instrument.

Fifth. That an immoral construction must not be allowed, unless the language is so explicit as absolutely to forbid any other.

These rules are few, but they are sufficient for the purposes of freedom. Are they arbitrary, ille-

gitimate, or in any way improper?

There are certain parts of the Constitution which are claimed as favorable to slavery. I propose to examine them very briefly, and afterward to notice other portions of the same instrument which are believed to be wholly irreconcilable

with the existence of the system.

The first provision which claims our attention is that forbidding Congress to inhibit the importais that forbidding Congress to inhibit the importa-tion or migration of certain persons for twenty years. It is now obsolete, having fulfilled its pur-pose, and ceased by its own limitation. While it was in force, it was construed to include slaves among the "persons" whose introduction into the country Congress was forbidden to prohibit. Let the clause be taken by itself, isolated from the rest of the instrument, and such a construction might have been admissible, in its application to those States, if any there were, which had statutory enactments authorizing or regulating the importaenactments authorizing or regulating the importa-tion of slaves from other countries. Considered, however, in connection with the Bill of Rights, imbodied in the Constitution, and with the spirit of liberty with which the instrument is alive, and the inconsistency of such an understanding is apparent. Admit, for the sake of the argument, that slaves were intended, the clause contains, at most, but a negative provision. It afforded no guaranty or sanction of the system of slavery. It only for-bids Congress to exercise its anti-slavery powers, in a certain single direction, for a brief period. It required no action of Congress in support of slavery. Strictly construed, as such immoral enactments should always be, it could be applied only to those States, then existing, which should thereafter by statute determine to admit the importation of slaves. Was there such a State? not resist the impression that the slaveholders' claim of a pro-slavery construction of this clause was, like so many of their other claims, a little too easily acquiesced in. That any of those claims were allowed at all, was owing doubtless to the general opinion which prevailed among the people of all the States, that slavery was to be short lived; that the natural and inevitable operation of the principles of liberty, on which our fathers had planted themselves, which they had sworn to sustain, which they had incorporated into the Constitution, would silently and quietly work out the removal of the system. Their care was to provide for an element of society, so unnatural to a free not resist the impression that the slaveholders removal of the system. Their care was to provide for an element of society, so unnatural to a free people, no support, no defence, no countenance or sanction, in the Constitution; believing that the system would disappear by degrees, without convulsion or popular excitement, under the influence of republican institutions. The slave trade was no less wicked or despicable, no less abhorred, either at the North or South, in 1788 than in 1808. In the latter year, Congress, by solemn law, de-clared it the most atrocious of crimes; and yet we are called upon to believe that, in the former year, not only the Constitutional Convention, with the "Father of his Country" at its head, but the whole people of the thirteen States, were carefully and sed-ulously providing for its protection and defence? Can this be so? If the framers had intended to include the slave trade, could they not have said so? Is such a construction of the clause consist-ent with other parts of the instrument; or is it at all compatible with its declared objects and pur-poses? Or is the language of the clause so clear and certain that an innocent meaning cannot be In the latter year, Congress, by solemn law, de poses? Or is the language of the clause so clear and certain that an innocent meaning cannot be attached to it, and therefore we are forced to convict our fathers as accessories before the fact, as instigators of crime the most loathsome and cruel? It matters not how the clause was understood by bill.

It is

to matters not how the clause not understood by some men, or by many men, or by most men. The question is, How should liberty-loving men have understood such language in such an instrument? Can there be a doubt on this question?

There is one view of this clause which should lead the slaveholders to be very cautious about insisting upon its applicability to slaves. The language is very require. guage is very peculiar: "The importation or migration of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year 1808." &c. Here is a restriction of the power of Congress to do certain things for twenty years, which they would have a right to do after twenty years. One is, to inhibit the importation of certain persons, (slaves they say;) the other is to forbid the "migration"—not cm-igration or im-migration, but the migration—the passing to and fro in the land, from one State to another, of the same description from one State to another, of the same description of persons. Congress, then, after the lapse of twenty years, had the power and the right to prohibit the importation of slaves. They did so; they declared the crime piracy, and the penalty DEATH. They had, and they still have, the same power to prohibit the migration of slaves; in other words, to abolish the inter-State slave trade. To be sure, the clause in question does not confer upon Control of the clause in question does not confer upon Control of the clause in question does not confer upon Control of the clause in question does not confer upon Control of the clause in question does not confer upon Control of the clause in question does not confer upon Control of the clause in question does not confer upon Control of the clause in question does not confer upon Control of the clause in question does not confer upon Control of the clause of the c abolish the inter-State slave trade. To be sure, the clause in question does not confer upon Congress the power to do either the one or the other. It only restricts for a brief period the exercise of the power conferred by article third of section seventh, "To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States." There is no escaping this conclusion, if the clause be construed to refer to slaves.

O——, N. Y., February 11, 1847.

For the National Era. THE WEST INDIES.

Mr. Editor: A statement appears in your paper of the 4th instant, in relation to missions from the island of Jamaica (W. I.) to Africa, which must excite the astonishment and regret of all who know the facts in reference to them.

A writer over the signature of "Clarkson," after making some suggestions which, I think, betray an ignorance of the state of things in the island says."

after making some suggestions which, I think, betray an ignorance of the state of things in the island, says:

"The experiment of carrying out colored people from Jamaica, as teachers and helpers in Africa, has, it is said, signally failed, both in the case of the Baptists and in that of the Presbyterians. The truth is, that, after the salvation of the people, the great object and value of an American mission there is to work out the experiment of freedom on New England principles."

It is not easy to define the meaning of the last sentence, in its application to an English colony. "The object and value? of an American mission is the same in Jamaica as in India—the inculcation of Christianity, from which muturally flow "New England" thrift, utility, economy, and temperance. But, in addition to this, Jamaica affords a field in which acclimated Christian instrumentalities may be prepared, attached by the affinities of color and consanguinity to their father-land, who may penetrate its jungles, thread its rivers, and brave its malaria, unsmitten of the sun by day, or the pestilence by night.

With terrible emphasis has Africa become a

been done for her has prospered. The missionary touches her soil to find a grave. Her death-fraught air has hitherto mocked the efforts and blasted the hopes of Christendom. If experience teaches any thing, the white man cannot evange-lize Africa. The extreme north, and the south, with here and there elevated points in the centre, may be held by him; but the thronging millions are as really beyond his reach as the dwellers in the spirit land. In the success of the West Indian missions there is hope for Africa. Four years had not clapsed, ere free Jamaica offered her first fruits upon this altar.

The emancipation took place in 1838. In 1842, the Rev. Mr. Riis, of the Ashantee mission, with Rev. Messrs. Widman and Thompson, of Basle University, all Moravians, and the last a thoroughly educated recaptured African, sailed from Jamaica with a colony consisting of some twenty-five persons, artisans and laborers, with their families, selected from a much larger number of volunteers from the churches of the Moravian mission. They established themselves upon an elevated spot in the kingdom of Ashantee. A general confidence was established themselves upon an elevated spot in the kingdom of Ashantee. A general confidence was reposed in the experience and ability of the brethren who had charge of the colony, and much soli-citude was felt for its prosperity.

The civilization of the colonists was of an infe-

rior character, yet it was immeasurably superior to that of Africa. I think, without exception, they belonged to the emancipated classes, and were babes in knowledge, as in freedom. They identi-fied themselves with the mission, and expected to labor for it, each in his appropriate sphere, as "hewers of wood and drawers of water." They did not go out as "teachers and helpers" in any any sense in which that phrase has heretofore been used; yet such they would be in a very important sense, not only by the labor of their hands, but by constituting a nucleus, around which the Africans might build their huts, with the confidence of protection and the hope of improvement and by affording to them living illustrations of the meaning and power of the Gospel, in its application to the relations and duties of life. The re marks of "Clarkson" do not apply to this mission except by inference, though it preceded those which

The next mission colony in Africa was estab lished by the Jamaica Baptist mission. Two of its most efficient and devoted members, the Rev. John Clark and Dr. Prince, having first visited Africa, and selected a location, gathered a colony about as large as the Moravian band in Ashantee, from the best materials which the Baptist churches in the island could afford. They established themselves on Fernando Po, in the year 1844; but, being driven from that island by the Roman Catholic and slave-trade influences, they located themselves on the main land, in the Bight of Benin. One year ago, this mission was not regarded as a failure by the Baptist missionaries in Jamaica, nor by the Missionary Society in London. And it cannot now be regarded as such, if we may judge from the interesting report of an anti-slavery missionary meeting recently held by it, which may be found at large in the London Anti-slavery

Reporter, and in the 4th No. of the American Missionary, New York.

The Jamaica Mission Presbytery is now fitting out a colony for Africa, similar to those of the Moravian and Baptist missions. It will be under the direction of the Rev. Messrs. Waddell, Jamethe direction of the Rev. Messrs. Waddell, Jameson, and Anderson, with several experienced catechists, all members of the Jamaica mission, and will probably be in all respects a larger and better appointed body of Christians than either of those which have preceded it. My latest dates from Jamaica are January 12, 1847. At that time, this colony expected to embark at an early day for Africa, in the religionary ship. Worner, which has rica, in the missionary ship Warree, which has been placed at the disposal of the colony for a time, by a wealthy citizen of Liverpool. This mission, which has not yet weighed anchor for the

field of its future labors, is reported by "Clark-son" to have "signally failed!" These efforts in behalf of Africa are conducted under the auspices of missionary societies in Scotland, England, and Germany, who to a great extent meet the pecuniary responsibilities; and they are regarded with the deepest interest and prayerfulness in England and in Jamaica. I rejoice in them. I think they are in the right direction, and worthy of all praise. Experience will teach wisdom in their management, and freedom and schools will raise up better agents than the first years of emancipation can supply. It could hardly be hoped that persons would be found, in the classes from which these first colonists have been selected, who would fully appreciate the responsibilities they assumed, and who would prove to be wise, judicious, and faithful, in the discharge of them. This may not have been the case, and yet they may have done what they could. At least, Chris-tian sympathy and prayer in their behalf should not be forestalled, nor should hearsay reports be published that they have "signally failed," whilst

the momentous desired evangelizing Africa.

Very respectfully, yours,

C. S. R. PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1847.

Correspondence of the Tribune. Washington, March, 1847.

A member of the Democratic party, who went strong for the "Wilmot proviso," was pacing up and down the floor of the House of Representatives, soliloquizing, after the defeat of that measure, and in the agony of his soul he exclaimed, "Well, we might have been able to stand up against six regiments, but the ten were too many

HOW IT WAS DONE.

for us;" meaning, of course, that Executive pat-ronage had bought up members to vote for power against their consciences.

I was thinking of this when my eye fell upon your framed list of the "Betrayers of Freedom. Let us look at it. The facts are not yet all known, but part of the cloven foot protrudes.

Senator Breese (Illinois) has had, I believe, two or three sons in the naval school at Annapolis; one of them was sent out in one of the public ships,

one of them was sent out in one of the public ships, at a very early age, within two or three days of the rejection of the "Wilmot proviso."

Senator Cass (Michigan) had a son appointed a major of dragoons under the ten regiment bill, while meritorious heroes of Palo Alto and Monterey were not promoted.

Stephen Strong (New York) had the promise of a high office in Oregon, but the Oregon bill

JOSEPH RUSSELL, (New York,) it is said, has a son appointed a lieutenant under the ten regiment It is said that his son was at West Point, from which in some way he got disconnected. He is now elevated over the heads of his classmates. Charles Jared Ingersoll (Pennsylvania) was himself nominated minister to France.

JOSEPH EDSALL (New Jersey) has a nephew in

JOSEPH EDSALE (New Jersey) has a heppew in office under the ten regiment bill.

JOHN S. CHIPMAN (Michigan) was to be made judge in Oregon under the bill which failed.

ROBERT DALE OWEN (Indiana) was promised the mission to Brazil. It is said the President backed out from his promise, on account of Mr Owen's physiological work!

WILLIAM SAWYER (Ohio) has a son, about the size of a large Bologna, at the naval school at An-

size of a large Bologna, at the naval school at Annapolis, recently appointed.

All the above Senators and Representatives from free States voted for slavery.

It is also said that almost every other member from the free States, voting against the "Wilmot proviso," had offices promised—many of them under the Oregon bill, which failed. It is supposed the President wished to have the Oregon bill fail, as he had promised more offices than the bill would have contained to the doughtaces and their relatives. Time will develop the rest. Comment is unnecessary.

NOBLE DEEDS.

It gives us great pleasure to record such instances of unobtrusive charity as the following which we take from the last letter of the Columbus correspondent of the Gazette. Such a spirit as is here displayed is every way commendable. To use the sentiment, but not the words, of Dick-ens—from all such graves as his there shall arise some spirit that walks the world, making it the better that he has lived and died. Or, in the nobler words of Scripture, "He being dead, yet speaketh."—Cincinnati Morning Herald.

The death of Richard F. L'Hommedieu came upon us most unexpectedly. In a conversation with one who knew him intimately from his boyhood up, and whose own soul seems to have been mould-ed in the same noble form, a casual occurrence was related, which so eminently marks the man,

with terrible emphasis has Africa become a land of the shadow of death. Nothing that has better; indeed, I feel so."

"Glad to hear it: the doctor then comes regurly?"
"Yes, indeed; he said you told him he mustn't

miss me."

"That's right. Here's a basket, aunty; you need these little things now, so help yourself. Any thing more you want?"

"No, sir, no," replied the old woman, the tear

"No, sir, no," replied the old woman, the tear standing in her eye; "God bless you, no."
Here was an aged colored woman, who, when in health, had been the laundress of Mr. L'Hommedieu. Missing her usual calls, he had searched her out, ministered to her wants, even to every delicacy the market could afford, and though she was far wasted by a rapid consumption, she was daily and faithfully attended to the last.

If those to whom a kind Providence has committed the dispensation of his almonies, can lie

mitted the dispensation of his almonies, can lie down with as many pleasant memories as Richard F. L'Hommedieu, happy will it be for them here and hereafter.

BY MRS. R. S. NICHOLS. VIRTUE, TEMPERANCE, AND LOVE .- Motto of the Order White-handed VIRTUE, spotless maid of Heaven,

winte-handed virtue, spotiess mail of Heaven,
How beautiful thy footprints o'er the earth!
Thon wast to man in Godlike mercy given,
To guide his wandering steps and guard his hearth.
Immaculate, immortal, and aublime!
Thy shining pathway ends not at the grave;
Beyond Life's borders—the dim shores of time—
Its splendor beckons still, freeman and slave. III.

Beside her sister Virtue, TEMPERANCE moves,
With healthful cheek, most like the ruddy morn;
The limpid stream and whispering brook she loves,
For these baptize her children, newly born;
She smiles when sits the laborer at his meal,
And straight the fregal board becomes a feast;
Nor slavish thirsts nor appetites appeal
For gross indulgence in her children's breasts;
Her hand dispenses earth's best blessings—health,
Contentment—rarest jewels here below;
She bids youth pause in mad pursuit of wealth,
And adds to Beauty's cheek a riper glow.

Third Daughter of the skies, but first within
The courts of Heaven and the abodes of Earth,
Imperial Lovn: thy music tones can win
A perjured soul to worship truth and worth.
Conceived of Godhead, and by Mercy twinned,
Thy mame the "password" at the gatea of bias;
First star of light, that rose when man had simi'd,
What was thy mission to a world like this?
"Go dwell in human hearts, and soften wees,
Heal ghastly wounds distrust or time has made;
Stand forth when brothers meet as deadly foes,
That murderous thoughts and bloody deeds be stayed
Go feed the hungry, clothe the maked poor,
Kneel down when slaves in smothered anger cringe,
Tread out the flames that leap from door to door;
When Hatred wildly shrieks—Revenge! revenge!
Bind up the broken splitt, kindle hope,
Revive the drooping, bid the dearts bloom;
Thy hand the way to Paradise shall ope,
When death sits darkling in the Christian's room."
Thus reads thy mission, angel as thou art;
A woman's form was wisely given thee;
Then let the guest in every Daughter's heart
Be Virtue, Temperance, Love—the star-born three! III.

THE WILL OF A CLERGYMAN.-Rev. Mr. Cooper of the Philadelphia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, who died in Philadelphia last week, left a will in his own handwriting, covering nine closely written pages, in which he states he was born in Caroline county, Md., in 1763, and at the age of 21 entered the ministry. He left particular directions as to the manner he should be having the inscription upon his town. be buried, the inscription upon his tomb, &c. He requests that he shall be interred in front of St. George's Methodist Episcopal church, Philadelphia; in consideration of which, he leaves the corporation \$1,000, to be used in the purchase of wood for the poor of that church during the win ter. To the Methodist book concern, in New York, he leaves \$1,000, to be used in printing the Bible. Ten annual ground rents of \$30, the principal sum being \$5,000, he devises for the benefit of worn-out preachers and their families, and \$1,000 to various Methodist churches in Philadelphia. He gives to each of his nephews and nieces, those name is Ezekiel Cooper, (with or without middle name.) named for and after him, the sum \$100. To each and every child or person, the children of friends and acquaintances, who are named Ezekiel Cooper, after him, with or without middle or additional names, a neat octavo Bible. Particular directions are given as to the quality and description of the Bibles, and the inscription to be put upon them by his executors. He directs them to be as nearly like those given by Bishop

executors. It is supposed that the value of his estate is from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

We believe Mr. Cooper was never married, but we have understood that he felt it to be his duty to the wisdom of Christendom is so utterly baffled by | give pecuniary support to a woman, and that sevral widows were at various times the recipients of his bounty. The same is also true, we believe, of Bishop Asbury.—New York Trilune.

Asbury, in his will, to persons named after him, as may be. After specific devises of personal

property to various persons, the residue of his property is directed to be divided between his nephews and nieces, and their children. Rev. James Smith, Peter L. Cooper, and Ignatius T. Cooper, of Kent county Delevers as security I.

Cooper, of Kent county, Delaware, are nominated

A MINIATURE ROUND OF BEEF .- Small families A MINIATURE ROUND OF BFEF.—Small families rarely enjoy in perfection that excellent, homely, come-and-cut again dish, a round of beef, because the joint seldom weighs less than twenty pounds, and is, therefore, of too great a size for convenience. We allude to the prime round from the upper part of the leg, with the fat attached, not to those peices called silver sides, which, being cut lower down the shin, are of far inferior quality, besides that the fat is nothing more than a peice of suct that the fat is nothing more than a peice of suct stuck on with a skewer. Now, by the following plan, a round of beef may be obtained of any size plan, a round of beef may be obtained of any size desired, and far superior in quality even to the genuine joint so denominated. Select a fine rib of beef, and have it cut small or large in width, according to your taste; it may be made to weigh from five to twelve pounds or more; take out the bone, and roll the meat round like a fillet of veal, securing it by two or three wooden skewers; place it in a strong pickle with a few cloves and whole pepper in it. Leave it there for ten days, or according to size; then cook it, taking care that it does not boil, but only simmer, for about forty minutes or more, as you think the weight requires. It is best put on in hot water, as that does not draw the gravy as much as cold. If your beef is fat, your little round will be marbled like brawn, and eat shorter and more juicy than beef from the leg. The bone will serve to make stock or peas-soup, and not a bit need go to waste. Many persons adjust a rib of beef in this manner for roasting. Let them try it salted, and they will find it readjust a rid of beel in this manner for roasting. Let them try it salted, and they will find it remarkably good, particularly for breakfast or lunch, and they need not envy the possessor of the finest round of beef.—Domestic Economy.

CURIOSITIES OF HISTORY.—Pulteney, the great leader of the opposition, afterwards Earl of Bath, having, in one of his speeches, made a Latin quota-tion, was corrected by Sir Robert Walpole, who tion, was corrected by Sir Robert Walpole, who offered to wager a guinea on the inaccuracy of the lines. The bet was accepted, the classic referred to, and Pulteney being found to be right, the Minister threw the guinea across the table, which Pulteney, as he took it up, called the House to witness that it was the first guinea of the public money he had ever put into his pocket. The very coin thus lost and won is still preserved, as the "Pulteney guinea," in the British Museum.

An Interest Missionary.—The Gazette du Midi announces the arrival at Marseilles of M. PAbbe Gabet, a Lazarist missionary, on his return from Mongolia. This intrepid ecclesiastic accomplished a journey of 4,000 leagues from Chinese Tarry, on the confines of Siberia, and arrived with his feet frozen in traversing those immense deserts where the road is marked solely by the bones of great and causely. In the same recovery and on the men and camels. In the same passage, and on the same day, forty men were frozen and abandoned.

THE POPE'S TOE .- The Pope has abolished the custom of kissing the cross on his slipper, commonly called "kissing the Pope's toe;" and, instead, extends his hand to be kissed.—Globe.

BARN BURNT .- In the night of the 26th ultimo, a barn belonging to Mr. Harvey W. Barrett, in the town of Bedford, near Poundridge, was burnt to the ground, and in it a quantity of hay, two wagons, and a valuable horse. The whole loss cannot be less than \$600.

A NOVEL WEAPON AGAINST WOLVES .- TWO A Novel Weapon against Wolves.—Two Lyons gentlemen, returning a few days back from Paris by the diligence, had alighted, near Arnay-le-Duc, to walk up a hill, when suddenly several wolves issued from a thicket by the road side, and for some distance followed the travellers, who were without any means of defence. At last, one of the gentlemen conceived the idea of smoking a cigar, the light of which had the effect of soon driving off their unpleasant attendants. The travellers reached the diligence without further molestation.

How to Regain your Shape.—Corpulent persons desiring to regain their shape should apply to some newspaper establishment for the office of collector. They will run their fat off long before

Spinning is now all the fashion among the Parisian ladies. It was introduced by the Duchess of Orleans, whose wheel is ivory, ornamented with gold and ebony; and this year wheels have been offered as New Year's gifts to many elegant young ladies.

DEATH OF A CONGRESSMAN.—The Elmira Gazette notices the death, on the 1st instant, of the Hon. David Petriken, formerly a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, well known as "Old Previous Question."

RAWDON, WRIGHT, & HATCH, Bank Note Engravers and Printers, Corner of Fourth and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bank Notes, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Drafts, Bill Heads

and not in New York or any other Eastern city, thereby saving time in transportation.

This office is quider the immediate supervision of GEORGE.
T. JONES, a practical Engraver, who has been in their employ the last thirteen years.
Fortraits, Landscapes, and similar works, will be attended to, and executed in the first style of the art.
N. B. On hand, 75,000 sheets of superior Bank Note Paper, of various tints.

MEDAKIS, McKES, & MARTIN, manufacture and keep constantly on hand, at their shop on Seventh street. MEDARIS. McKEE, & MARTIN, manufacture and keep constantly on hand, at their shop on Seventh street, three doors west of Main street, and at Bailey, Boyer, & Arnold's, Nos. 14 and 16 East Columbia street, Cincinnati, Ohio, a large and general assortment of all kinds of SCALES. Their Platform Scales are made from entire new patterns, upon their late improvements, some of which have never before been offered to the public, which are so constructed as to render it utterly impossible for the works to get out of order—they having made greater improvements on Scales than any other manufacturers in the United States. It is only necessary for those wanting a good article to call and examine their stock, to insure a very liberal patronage. Terms very reasonable, and satisfaction warranted.

REFERENCES.

Cincinnati.—Shreeve, Steele, & Co.; Gaylord, Morrell, & Co.; G. & J. H. Shoenberger; Thomas H. Minor & Co.; C. Donaldson & Co.

Jonaldson & Co.

Louisville, Kentucky.—Clifton, Norton, & Co.; Hewett Anderson, & Co.; Snead & Gardner.

New Orleans.—Hewett, Heran, & Co.; Thomas B. Windon.

New Orleans.—Hewett, Heran, & Co.; Thomas B. Win ston.

Jan. 21.

FINKBINE & KIRMAN'S new Leather and Finding Store, No. 229 Main street, west side, second door belon the Gatt House, Cincinnati. F. & K. have, in connection with their Boot and Shoe Mannfactory, opened and intend to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Philadelphia Cali Skins, Spanish and Cincinnati Sole Leather, Pegs, Laster, Boot Trees, Cramping Boards, Shoe Thread, Binding Thread, Linen Boot Web, Galloon, Shoe Ribbon, Laces and Lasting, Knives, Hanmers, Fincers, Rasps, Awls, Sparables, Tacks, and every other article used in the manufacture of boots and shoes. We invite the attention of the Trade to our stock which is all fresh, and has been selected with care, and will be sold, wholesale and retail, low, for Cash.

Special attention will be paid to all orders sent to us, and every article warranted.

every article warranted. Jan. 7.

THE LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1847 is a pamphlet of all all and printed mages, prepared with great care by a THE LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1847 is a pamphlet of 48 closely printed pages, prepared with great care by a master hand, and illustrated by severiff engavings, designed and executed expressly for this work. In order to give the widest possible circulation to this valuable Auti-Slavery document, the wholesale price has been reduced to the following rates: 250 coples, or upwards, at \$50 per thousand; 100 or 200 copies, at \$5.50 per hundred; 50 copies for \$2; 25 copies for \$1, &c.

All orders must enclose the cash, and should designate the conveyance by which they are to be forwarded.

Also for sale, Rademacher's German Liberty Almanac for 1847; with a large variety of Anti-Slavery Books, Tracts, Engravings, &c., at the Depository of the American and Foreigr Anti-Slavery Society, No. 5 Spruce street, by

Jan. 7.

EARNESTOCK'S VERMIFIGE.—The testimony

Jan. 7. WILLIAM HARNED.

A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.—The testimony
in its favor is overwhelming. The numerous certificatein possession of the proprietors have been voluntarily given.
Many parents have been so utterly astonished at the number
of worms duchagged by their children, and the immediate inprovement in their health, that they could not be slient, but
would lose no time in making known the facts to others, fin
and near, that there really was a certain cure for this dauger
ous disease. s disease. The retail price is 25 cents per bottle, which brings it with

in the means of all.

Certificate of the Mayor of the city of Lancaster, Penn.

LANCASTER CITY, July 3, 1844.

Messrs. B. A. Fuhnestock & Co.:

Gentlemen: Several of the younger branches of my family laboring under symptoms indicating worms induced the application of various remedies; and I am happy to say that your Vermifuge had the desired effect of, in one instance, removing the aimost incredible number of 151 of the large worms from one patient, which, in addition to its other tested qualities in my family, establish the efficacy of your Vermifuge as a sure cure.

M. CARPENTER. Mayor Lancaster City.

This Vermifuge is equally effectual in cases of tape worm.

This Vermifuge is equally effectual in cases of tape worms in other forms of this disease, as well with adults as chil as in other forms of this disease, as well with adults as calldren.

There are many other Vermifuges before the public, got up
in similar style with ours, and they are frequently sold to the
unsuspecting, as being either the same, or as good as ours.
Put no confidence in such statements, but be sure to get the
true and genuine B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, prepared at
Pittsburg, as none are so efficacious and safe as this.

137 For sale, wholesale and retail, by the proprietors, B. A.
PAHNESTOCK & CO., by ALLEN & CO., and by Drugvista generally.

Jan. 7. gists generally. Jan. 7.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF CINCINNATI—Session of 1847.—The Course of Lectures in this institution to

1M 1847.—The Course of Lectures in this Institution for the session of 1847 will commence in the Cincinnati College of MONDAY, the first day of March, and will continue fou onths.

The following constitute the Board of Lecturers:

Jesse P. Judkins, M. D.—Descriptive and Surgical Anat Charles Woodward, M. D.—Obstetrics and Diseases of

Women.

John A. Warder, M. D.—Medical Botany and Toxicology.

Elijah Kendrick, M. D.—Surgery.

John L. Vattier, M. D.—Theory and Practice of Medicine.

George Mendenhall, M. D.—Diseases of the Skin and Gen

Sel Pathology. Pathology. arles H. Raymond, M. D.—Medical Chemistry. orge Stewart, M. D.—Hygeian, and Diseases of the Ey

And Ear.

Each Lecturer will deliver two Lectures a week.

Each Lecturer will deliver two Lectures a week.

The fees for the entire course will be twenty-five dollars.

For further particulars, see Circulars, or address the Secrary.

Jan. 28.—3t GEO. MENDENHALL, Secretary. TYPE AND PRINTERS' MATERIALS.—The subsc

quality, at the usual prices.

Mr. J. A. T. Overend (late of the firm of Cockcroft & Overend) has been employed to superintend the manufacturing department for the subscriber.

Old type will be received in payment on the usual terms.

Jan. 7

ROBERT TAYLOR. partment for the subscriber.

Old type will be received in payment on the usual terms.
Jan. 7

CENTRAL AGENCY for the sale of Anti-Stavery Publecations, No. 5 Spruce street, New York.—The subscriber, as Agent of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Stavery Society, would inform the friends of the cause that he has made arrangements with the publishers of standard works on American Slavery, whereby he will be enabled to keep on hand, for sale at wholesale and retail, a full supply of the Anti-Stavery literature of this country. There can be no doubt, that if the Thurni, as it has been set forth by the advocates of emancipation, can be brought before the minds of our fellow-citizens, the most satisfactory results will be produced; and it is carnestly hoped that the facilities afforded by the establishment of this new Anti-Stavery Depository will be suitably appreciated and improved.

It is not deemed best to comprise in this advertisement complete catalogue of the Books, Pamphiets, Tracts, Engravings, &c., now on hand, Such a list will probably be prepared and extensively circulated in the Spring. It may, however, be well to say, that among a large assortment of Publication-may be found the following:

Memoir of Rev. Charles T. Torrey; Voices of Freedom, by Whittier, last edition; Liberty Minstrel, by G. W. Clark last edition; Barnes on American Slavery; Bacon on American Slavery; Discussion between Rice and Blanchard; Home written in prison, by C. T. Torrey; Unconstitutionality of Slavary, by Spooner; Narrative of Lewis and Milton Clarke; Reproof of the American Board and Slaveholding, by Rev. W. W. Patton; German Anti-Slavery Almanca for 1817; Liberty Almannes and Tracts, by the thousand hundred, dozen, or single copy, &c.

It is confidently hoped that no friend of Human Rights, on a visit to New York, will think of leaving the city without supplying himselt with aquantity of our Publications. Orderfrom all parts of the country, enclosing the eash, and specifying how the parcel may be sent,

tween Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

1. K. MINOR, of New York, Proprietor.

JAS. M. SANDERSON, of Phila, & Assist

March 18. GEO. P. BURNHAM, of Boston, § ants.

MORRIS HOUSE, Temperance Hotel, 188 Chestnut as south side, between Seventh and Eighth streets, Phil delphia. This establishment offers accommodations for L dies and Gentleman who are friends of the cause of Temperance, and like to feel the same quiet when abroad as at hom dies and Gentleman who are friends of the cause of Temper ance, and like to feel the same quiet when abroad as at home Travellers accommodated for a single night, and breakfast it time for the moraning lines, at moderate charges. Transien board at \$2.25 per day. Warm and cold baths in the hones \$2.75 Sons of Temperance can obtain all the information they may require, at the Morris House, respecting the meetings of the Divisions in Philadelphia.

March 11.—2m T. FLETCHER, Proprietor.

March II.—2m T. FLETCHER, Proprietor.

JOHN JOLLIFFE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Of fice on the east side of Main, between Third and Fourtistreets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Collections carefully attended to. Refer to Thomas H. Minor, Dr. G. Bailey, Neff & Eruthers T. Kirby, Eaq., Blachly & Simpson, C. Donaldson & Co., Cincinnati, Hon. J. W. Price, Hon. J. J. McDowell, Hillsborough Ohio; A. W. Fagin, St. Louis; J. J. Coombs, Gallipolis; A. Barrier, Esq., West Union, Ohio; Dr. A. Brower, Lawrence burg, Indiana; S. Galloway, Columbus, Ohio; Col. J. Taylor Newport, Kentucky; Gen. R. Collins, Maysville, Kentucky. Jan. 7. WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN, (late Solicitor of the

W OKTHINGTON G. SNETHEN, (late Solicitor of the Washington, D. C., practices in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the courts of Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia; and acts as Agent for persons having business with Congress, the War, Treasury, Navy, and General Post Office Departments, the General Land Office Pension Office, Office of Indian Affairs, Patent Office, &c. Feb. 11.—4t

Peb. 11.—it

PLUMBOTYPES.—Concert Hall, Pennsylvania Avenut
Washington City, near Brown's Hotel.
Gold Medul awarded.—The proprietor of the Plumbe National Daguerrean Gallery, having discovered a rode of transferring Daguerreotype to paper, is now prepared to execute this new style of portraiture at the rate of 100 fac simile copies for ten dollars, including the original Daguerreotype.
205 Baltimore street, Baltimore, adjoining Campbell's Jewelly store.

205 Baltimore street, Baltimore, adjoining Campbell's Jewelry store.
251 Broadway, New York.
Boston, 75 Court and 58 Hannyer streets.
136 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
252 Instruction and apparatus furnished on reasonable terms.

LINE OF PACKETS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL.—To sail from Philadelphia the 25th of every month, and from Liverpool the 12th of every month. From Philadelphia to Linerpool.
Thomas P. Cope, Capt. F. H. Miercken—February 25, June 25, October 25.
Saramack. (new.) Capt. E. Turley—March 25, July 25, November 25.
Susquehama, Capt. A. Turley—April 25, August 25, Decem ina, Capt. A. Turley-April 25, August 25, Decem-W. Miereken-May 25, September 25, January 25.

25, January 25, Capt. J. W. Miereken—May 25, September From Liverpool to Philadelphia.

Saranak, (new.) Capt. E. Turley—January 12, May 12, September 12.

Sugardian Company 12, May 12, September 12. tember 12. Susquehanna, Capt. A. Turley—February 12, June 12, Octo-ber 12. Susquehanna, Capt. A. Turley—February 12, June 12, October 12.

Wyoming, (new.) Capt. J. W. Miereken—March 12, July 12, November 12.

Thomas P. Cope, Capt. H. F. Miereken—April 12, August 12, December 12.

C2-These are first class Philadelphia built ships, having spacious and elegant cabins, and combining every quality to render them safe and expeditious conveyances. They are abundantly supplied with stores of the best kind, and sall punicually, taking advantage of the tow and ice boats on the Delaware.

Delaware.

Passage to Liverpool, \$90; to Philadelphia, £20—without wince.

H. & A. COPE & CO., Philadelphia.

Jan. 7.

BROWN, SHIPLEY, & CO., Liverpool.

IMPROVED LARD Oll.—Improved No. I Lard Oil, war with the passage of the passa IMPROVED LARD OIL—Improved No. 1 Lard Oil, war ranted to burst equal to spers. It being manufactures without acids, and the gum extracted, tamps are neither crusted nor machinery corroded in using it. It has been well tested on the Ohio, the Lakes, and aome of the Atlantic cities. Order received from all parts of the United States and the British Provinces, and executed in any quantity, in strong barrels and half barrels. For sale by THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Jan. 7. No. 33 Water street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DR. J. WHITE, Edestic Botanic Physician, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Cincinnati and ylcinity. Office, residence, and Botanic Medicine Store, on Sixth street, near Main, opposite the Galt House. Those at a distance who cannot call on or send for him, whose cases are not beyond the reach of all medicines, by forwarding to him a statement of their age, the length of time they have been afflicted, symptoms, progress, and general nature of their complaints, (cash accompanying such statement, postage paid,) may procure the renactics necessary for their cure.

Dr. W. having made ohronic diseases an especial study, he would respectfully invite the attention of all those who are laboring under complaints of long standing to the above, as he feels fully warranted, by past success, in promising specify relief.

In addition to his stock of fresh Vegetable Medicines, he also prepares and keeps constantly on hand his celebrated Vegetable Elixir, Vegetable Pilis, and Indian Compound.

The Vegetable Elixir, from the unprecedented success which has attended its use, may be regarded as an infallible remety for colds, coughs, consumptions, spitting of blood, pain in the bas attended its use, may be regarded as an infallible remety for colds, coughs, consumptions, spitting of blood, pain in the safe and breast, irritation and soreness of the lungs, broachistis, difficulty of breathing, heetic fever, night sweats, emachant on and or compound the complexed of the contract the tendency of the above diseases already contracted, when it is almost the only source of hose, but to counteract the tendency of the climate to consumption in the mediants, and to be used as a preventive medicine in all those cases proceeding from cold.

The Magic Linianeth, from its extraordinary healing vir.

plaints, and to be used as a preventive medicine in all those cases proceeding from cold.

The Magic Liminent, from its extraordinary healing virtues, has acquired an unrivalled reputation, superseding all similar preparations, and is used with great confidence as an untailing oure for rheumatism, neuralgia, bruises, sprains, outs, dislocations, burns, scalds, old sores, weakness, stilineas of the jsints, swelling of the glands of the throat, branchitis, white awelling, and swellings and inflammations generally, discases of the spine, toothache, sches and pains wherever discases of the spine, toothache, sches and pains wherever the cated, affections of the kidneys, spheen, liver, heart, and lungs, it has been employed with eminent advantage in cholera morbus, cramp and wind cholic, fevers, fever and ague, piles, &c. The Magic Liminent has proved of superior cholera morbus, cramp and wind cholic, fevers, sever and sque, piles, &c. The Magic Liminent has proved of superior efficacy in the treatment of disorders to which horses are liable, such as strains, galls, cuts, scalds, corks, scratches, sweeny, stiffness of the joints, coile, bots, &c. This Limine is limineasurably superior to any similar preparation known in Europe or America, and every family should be supplied with it. ith it.

The Vegetable Pills have now become a standard medicine

is immensurably superior to any similar preparation known in Europe or America, and every family should be supplied with it.

The Vegetable Pills have now become a standard medicine, universally approved, and justly esteemed the best pill now known. They unite great power with milduess of action, and operate throughout the whole length of the silmentary canal, which they thoroughly cleanse. They never fail to produce healthy action; they may be given to every age and sex; they remove all offensive accumulations in the bowels; they do not bring on subsequent constipation or costiveness; they stimulate all the surrounding organs to a healthy state; and they are of great utility in all cases where physic is required. As a Medicine for Females, the Vegetable Fills are unequalled. Acting upon the secretions and exerctions, they remove from the system all obstructions and impurities; and, carrying away the morbid humors which occasion a sluggish and unequal circulation of the blood to the extremities, they impart to the skin the glow of health, leaving it clear and bioming. They may be taken with entire safety and decided advantage in every variety of disease, in every peculiarity of circumstance and situation, by all ages and both sexes, wherever a cathartic, inxuitive, or alterative medicine may be required.

The Indian Compound.—This is the only intalible remedy for scrotula, or king's evil, white swellings, syphilitic and mercurial diseases; cancerous uteers, uteers of all kinds, eruptions on the skin, diseases of the bones, affections of the liver, dyspeptia, costiveness, rhematism, gout, and all nervous and chronic complaints occurring in debilitated constitutions. This agreeable compound is warranted as an infallible purifier of the blood, actually accomplishing all that it has been asserted assarparilla would do, but has never performed. It cleanses and purifies the blood, strengthens the stomach, remove dyspectic influences, soothes the nerves, checks all consumptive habits, and removes internal obstructions

from those who may be seen here, and whose integrity no one will doubt:

CINCINNATI, 1846.

DEAR SIR: Two or three years ago, in consequence of exposure, I was seized with a violent cold, which was soon not lowed by a bad cough, attended with free expectoration of a frothy muens, streaked with blood. At the same time, I was greatly debilitated by night sweats, and suffered much from pain and soreness in the breast, and inflammation of the stomach and bowels. My lungs and liver were both alarmingly affected, and my friends looked upon my case as hopeless.

For two years I was treated by some of the ablest of the faculty in the city, but without experiencing any benefit whatever. I also used many of the most noted remedies of the day, in the hope that among them all I might meet with some thing that would give me relief. The hope was a vain one. At last I was providentially advised to apply to you, sir; and the thing that would give me relier. The hope was a vain one. A liast I was providentially advised to apply to you, sir; and the result is, I am still alive, and in the enjoyment of excellentealth. My recovery was so rapid and complete, that, when returned to the foundry, and resumed my business there, in fellow workmen looked upon me with astonishment, and several of them have since told me that they had given up a

expectation of ever seeing me alive.

I am induced to make this attarement from a desire that the
afflicted may know the benefit I have derived from the use of
your Vegetable Elixir, Magic Liniment, and Vegetable Pills,
and to urge them to a like employment of these remedies.

Gratefully and respectfully yours,
THOMAS CHAMBERS. Dr. WHITE.

P. S. To remove the doubts of the incredulous, you are at liberty to refer to me at Messrs. Greenwood & Co.'s foundry, or at my residence.

CINCINNAT., 1846. noerty to reter to me at Meesrs. Greenwood & Co.'s foundry, or at my residence.

T. C.

CINCINNATI, 1846.

DEAR Sir: I certify that I have made much use of Dr. White's Magic Limiment in my family, and have found it valuable in so many cases of injury and illness, that I have come to regard it as indispensable to the health and confort of my family. I have used it with great advantage in bruises, eadls, burns, &c., and have successfully enployed it in treating the petty illnesses and more serious complaints of myself and children. In fact, it would be difficult to say what it is not good for. Serze time ago, I had an attack of fever and ague; and notwithstanding the many remedies I used, and the medical aid I employed, I did not experience the slightest relief. Happening, fortunately, to have a bottle of Magic Limiment in my house, and believing it to be good for almost every other forms of complainty, I determined to try it for fever and ague also. I accordingly put ten or lifteen drops into a tea cup half full of water, and took it when the chill was on in a very short time the chill passed off, and was followed by a profuse perspiration, which continued the greater part of the night. In this way I cured fever and ague, and have had no return of it since. At another time I was very much affected with pies, and found no relief until I resorted again to the Magic Limiment, or, as my wife calls it, "cure all." This time I diluted the Limiment with sweet oil, applied it to the parts, and was almost immediately relieved of all pain, and in a short time my cure was perfect and permanent. I do believe it is good for more diseases than any remedy known. I always keep it in my family, and recommend others to do the same.

Dr. J. White.

Dr. J. White. Cincinnati, 1846. BENEZER HUNT.

Dr. J. White.

Cincinnati, 1846.

Dear Sir: About twelve years ago, at the turn of life, I was so imprudent as to wade into the water, which brought upon me a complication of female and other complaints, my sufferings from which for many years rendered life a burden. My head was disordered, my spine became diseased, my liver was affected, attended with dyspepsia. I was afflicted with palpitation of the heart; I had frequent attacks of infimumatory rheumatism, causing an enlargement of the joints; my skin assumed a sallow, dark, spotted appearance, and I was left the mere wreck of a human being.

During the long period of my sufferings, I was under the care of the best physicians of the country, but from whose treatment I received no benefit. I had almost abandomed the hope of recovery, believing all means of cure had been tried upon me in vain, when my attention was called to a case, in many particulars similar to my own, reported in the newspapers as having been successfully treated by you. I immediately determined to place myself also under your care. In a very short time, after taking your Vegetable Elixir and Vegetable Pilis, and applying your Magic Liminent, I began to experience a decided change for the better, and in a few weeks I felt that my health was entirely restored. Indeed, the change in my appearance was so great and so sudden, that many of my friends, who had not seen me for a few months before, did not readily recognise me. If it can be the means of saving others of my sex the misery and pain I have suffered during a period of nearly twelve years, i shall esteem myself singularly fortunate.

I will observe, in conclusion, that your remedies deserve a place in every family in the country, and I am sure they will have, as their excellence becomes more generally known.

THIRZA A. LUKENS,

Jun. 21.

TOREIGN PERIODICALS.—

Dr. J. WHITE. COREIGN PERIODICALS.-PHE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S EDINE'GH MAGAZINE BLACK WOOD'S EDINE'GH MAGAZINE.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immeditely on their arrival by the British steamers, in a heautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the riginals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

The widespread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor, and forbearance, not often found in works of a party character.

by a dignity, candor, and forbearance, not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Whig, Tory, and Radical. "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whit, and the "Westminster" Radical. The "North British" is of a more religious cast, being under the editorial supervision of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, Edinburgh, and Sir David Brewster, and representing more particularly the Free Church movement in Scotland.

The prices of the Reprints are less than one-third of those of the foreign copies, and, while they are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the American over the English reader.

TERMS. TERMS.

PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 per annum. for any two of the Reviews, 7.00 do. For all four of the Reviews, 8.00 do. For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00 do. For Blackwood and the four Reviews 10.00 do.

For Blackwood and the four Reviews 10.00 do.

CLUBBING.

Four copies of all or any of the above works will be sent to one address, on payment of the regular subscription for three, the fourth copy being gratis.

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